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REPORT
ON THE
POLICE OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

BY
C. F. MONTRESOR, Esq.,
Commissioner of Burdwan.

Calcutta:
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1867.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION

For 1866.

FROM

No. 83A.

C. F. MONTRESOR, Esq.,

Commissioner for the Division of Burdwan,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

FORT WILLIAM.

Hooghly, the 1st June 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Police Administration of this Division for the year 1866, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular letters Nos. 8025 and 4296, dated 3rd December 1863 and 22nd August 1864 respectively.

BANCOORAH.

AREA	<i>Square Miles.</i>	4,683		POPULATION	<i>Souls.</i>	7,43,000
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1		2		3		4		5	
CRIMES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	25
2	Offences against public tranquillity	11	61	11	116.25	.....	.....	.....	55.25
3	Offences by, or relating to, public servants. ..	9	16	7.75	14	1.25	2	.....	.....
4	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	110	188	108.75	296	6.25	.....	.....	108
5	False evidence and offences against public justice	145	213	57.75	85	87.25	128	.....	.....
6	Offences relating to coins and Government stamps, &c.	8	4	5	75	2.5	8.25	.....	.....
7	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	6	8.75	7	25	.....	.....	1
8	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	18	41	84.75	81.5	.....	.....	16.75	40.5
9	Offences relating to religion ... ..	.....	.....	1	1.25	.....	.....	1	1.25
10	Offences affecting the human body	412	597	436.25	910.75	.....	.....	24.25	313.75
11	Offences against property	1,765	3,720	906.75	1746.75	858.25	1978.25	.....	.....
12	Offences relating to documents	1	1	4.5	11	.....	.....	3.5	10
13	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	2	8	2.75	9.75	.....	.....	75	6.75
14	Offences relating to marriage	5	10	13	31.5	.....	.....	8	21.5
15	Defamation	4	7	2.75	4	1.25	8	.....	.....
16	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	14	28	17.5	27	.....	1	8.5	.....
17	Miscellaneous offences	515	1,185	852.75	931.75	162.25	253.25	.....	.....
18	Total	8,018	6,080	1936.75	4274.5	1061.25	1805.5	.....	.....

1. This Statement comprises the number and class of offences reported to have occurred during the year under review, together with the increase and decrease in each class, as compared with the averages of four previous years.

2. Three thousand and eighteen cases with 6,080 persons were reported during the past year, of whom 4,973 persons were brought to trial with the following result :—

3,352	were convicted,
1,315	acquitted,
212	pending,
17	died,
44	escaped, and
3	transferred.
<hr/>	
Total...	4,973
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3. The total number of persons brought to trial includes 98 persons pending at the close of 1865.

4. The subjoined Statements detail the offences included under each of the heads exhibited in the preceding Table :—

1ST CLASS.—Offences against the State.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.									High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
													Pending on 31st December 1866.							
													Died.							
													Escaped.							
													Transferred.							
1	Offences against the State	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

2ND CLASS—Is blank.

3RD CLASS.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st Jan. 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Unlawful Assembly...	9	52	6.75	42.75	...	52	52	...	...	24	...	...	28	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	1	7	1.5	58.5	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
3	Affray ...	1	2	2.75	15	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...		11	61	11	116.25	...	57	57	...	...	29	...	...	28	...

5. The cases of unlawful assembly reported were mostly those which occurred in connection with the forcible possession of standing crops on disputed lands.

6. Of the 23 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 14 were discharged under Section 250, and three under Section 225, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

4TH CLASS.—*Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences by public servants ...	4	7	6	9.5	1	7	8	...	...	3	...	...	5	...
2	Offences relating to public servants ...	5	9	1.75	4.5	...	9	9	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Total ...		9	16	7.75	14	1	16	17	...	2	5	...	...	7	...

7. In one case under heading No. 2, two Police Officers were punished by the Sessions Judge, for taking a gratification and concealing a dacoity, which was ably traced and brought to trial by the head of the Police.

8. Of the persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, three were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

5TH CLASS.—*Contempt of lawful authority.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	109	187	103·75	296	1	187	188	...	...	119	...	57	...	12
2	Attempt at ditto	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total		110	188	103·75	296	1	188	189	...	...	120	...	57	...	12

9. Of the persons acquitted by the Magistrate, 11 in five cases were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

6TH CLASS.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	False evidence, or subornation of the same	12	18	9·75	16·25	...	18	18	...	5	...	...	...	3	...
2	Offences against public justice	133	195	48	68·75	...	195	195	...	3	152	...	1	35	...
Total		145	213	57·75	85	...	213	213	...	8	152	...	1	38	...

10. Of the 133 persons entered in heading No. 2, 59 were cases that arose out of the Jail out-break in the month of June 1866.

11. Of the persons acquitted by the Magistrate, 20 were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

7TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped. Transferred.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to coin ...	3	4	5	75	...	4	4	2	2

12. In one case, the prisoner admitted possession of a counterfeit rupee, stating that he had received it from a traveller. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

13. The two persons shewn as acquitted were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

8TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Weights and Measures.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	6	3.75	7	...	6	6	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

14. The prisoners in all these cases were grocers or retail-dealers in the Bazars, who reduced their weights and measures, and thereby cheated pilgrims *en route* to the temple at Juggernath.

15. Of the three persons acquitted, one was discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

B

9TH CLASS.—*Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences affecting the public health ...	3	7	1.25	3	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
2	Offences affecting safety ...	3	3	4.25	6.5	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
3	Offences affecting convenience ...	12	31	27.75	68.75	...	31	31	...	...	30	...	...	...	1
4	Offences affecting decency and morals ...	...	...	1.25	3.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		18	41	34.75	81.5	...	41	41	...	...	40	...	...	...	1

16. The decrease shewn under this Class is attributed by the Magistrate to the efficient regulations of the Municipal Police and the extension of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861.

10TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Religion.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	1	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

11TH CLASS.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Murder	8	17	8.5	82.75	8	17	20	...	11	...	2	4	...	8
	Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide	6	12	1.5	2.5	1	7	8	...	1	...	1	6	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Attempt at suicide	6	6	2	2.25	...	6	6	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
5	Rape... ..	5	12	3.5	6.25	...	12	12	...	8	...	...	9	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	Causing miscarriage attended with aggravating circumstances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ditto, other cases	2	2	1.5	2.5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	Exposure of infants	4	4	...	...	...	4	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
13	Kidnapping or forcible abduction.	1	10	8.75	9	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
15	Buying or selling minors for the purpose of prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Hurt with aggravating circumstances	12	28	7	26.25	(a)	28	28	...	6	13	...	9	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto, other cases	15	25	15.25	33.75	2	25	27	...	...	18	...	7	...	2
	Attempt at ditto	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
19	Criminal force or assault	339	449	858	714.75	1	298	299	...	...	168	...	126	...	5
	Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Wrongful confinement	7	21	20.75	53.75	9	12	21	...	...	10	...	11	...	...
21	Wrongful restraint	4	8	10	19.25	...	8	8	...	...	5	...	8	...	...
Total		412	597	436.25	910.75	17	430	447	...	25	218	...	13	180	...

(a.) The two persons pending trial under this head have been transferred to heading No 18.

(b.) The two persons transferred from heading No. 17 have been accounted for under this head, while the ten persons pending trial at the close of 1865 against this head have been altogether omitted, the prisoners having been disposed of by the Magistrate under Section 280 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. Of the persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 61 in 31 cases were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

18. The three persons pending trial at the close of 1865 under head "murder" were all convicted by the Sessions Judge.

19. The following is a brief out-line of the cases of murder and culpable homicide :—

20. 1st Case.—Deceased was murdered by her husband who disputed with her about her preferring to live in her father's house. The murderer confessed his crime before the Magistrate, and was committed, and subsequently convicted and executed.

21. 2nd Case.—The deceased, who was found by the Police with her throat cut, lived for two days after the injury. Although unable to utter a sound, she identified the two murderers by signs. A knife and cloth, both stained with blood, were found in the house

of one of the prisoners. The cloth was sent to the Chemical Examiner, who reported the stain to be that of some vegetable matter, a dictum unexpected, as the prisoner admitted that the stains were human blood. The prisoners were committed to the Sessions, and both sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted by the High Court to that of transportation for life, on the ground that there was the "bare possibility of the murdered woman's having been mistaken."

22. *3rd Case.*—This was a case in which a child was poisoned by two women (mother and daughter) from motives of jealousy. The accused were committed to the Sessions and sentenced to transportation for life. In appeal to the High Court, the daughter was acquitted, as there appeared to be a possibility of her having been a mere tool in the hands of her mother. The sentence on the mother was upheld.

23. *4th Case.*—The deceased was murdered by a party of burglars who succeeded in breaking into his house. Two men were identified by some Ghatwals and also by deceased, who was able to make a dying declaration. They were committed to the Sessions and sentenced to transportation for life under Section 460 of the Indian Penal Code. The High Court confirmed the sentence on appeal.

24. *5th Case.*—The deceased was murdered by her husband. Having lost their only child, they agreed that the one should kill the other, and then commit suicide. The suicide was prevented, and, when brought before the Magistrate, the murderer confessed his crime. He was committed to the Sessions and sentenced to death. The sentence was, however, altered to one of 15 years' transportation by the High Court, with a remark that the prisoner was guilty of culpable homicide, and not of murder.

25. *6th Case.*—The deceased was believed to have been murdered by the owners of a field on which he had trespassed for the purpose of stealing some vegetables. Three men were arrested, and two committed to the Sessions, but acquitted, the Court remarking that there was no reliable evidence as to the cause of death.

26. *7th Case.*—In this case deceased was supposed to have died from the effects of miscarriage caused by assault. On investigation it was found that the charge was false, and that the deceased died from cholera.

27. *8th Case.*—The deceased was said to have been murdered by some merchants whose bullocks had strayed into his crops. Three men were arrested and committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate. They were pending trial at the close of the year and have since been acquitted. The case was more than a doubtful one.

28. *Culpable Homicide.—1st Case.*—Deceased was a dacoit whom the Chowkeedar of the village had succeeded in arresting at the time of the robbery. After his arrest he was brutally beaten, and died of the injuries. The Chowkeedar was committed to the Sessions; but the evidence as to who had committed the assault not being very clear, he was acquitted.

29. *2nd Case.*—The deceased in this case was violently assaulted by her brother with whom she had a quarrel regarding some money. The brother was committed to the Sessions, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

30. *3rd Case.*—This case is still pending, accused having absconded. The deceased is supposed to have had an intrigue with the niece of the two accused persons, who, it is supposed, followed him on a particular night to the woman's house, and assaulted him with an axe, inflicting such severe injuries as to cause his death. This case would appear to be one of murder rather than culpable homicide.

31. *4th Case.*—Deceased had been assaulted by a person from whose garden she was found stealing fruit; the injuries she received brought on miscarriage and subsequent death. The body was in such an advanced state of decomposition that no *post mortem* examination could be held, and there was no satisfactory evidence of the assault. The accused was accordingly discharged.

32. *5th Case.*—In this case medical evidence shewed that the deceased died of pleurisy, and the prisoner was discharged.

33. *6th Case.*—This charge turned out to be false, and the prosecutor was committed to the Sessions to take his trial under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

34. The cases under heading No. 5 are all of the usual stereotyped class, and call for no remarks.

12TH CLASS.—*Offences against Property.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped. Transferred.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Dacoity with murder	2	14	25	5	...	6	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt... ..	11	100	5	4-25	(a) 4	72	76	...	30	...	6	8	...	36	1
8	Ditto, other cases	112	1120	5-75	98-5	(b) 15	793	808	...	439	...	86	200	...	85	840
	Attempts	5	45	1	8-25	(c) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery with aggravating circumstances ... ..	...	...	1-5	4-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto, other cases	8	30	4-75	14-75	...	80	30	...	1	18	...	18	...	...	8
6	Theft with aggravating circumstances ... ..	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto, other cases	876	1285	470-5	961-5	47	1201	...	709	...	440	48	45	5	5	1
	Attempts	102	120	76	93-25	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Extortion, other cases	5	7	7-5	18-5	...	7	7	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...
	Attempts ... ..	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Criminal breach of trust	17	23	21	27-25	...	21	21	...	...	9	...	12	...	...	...
10	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	68	165	14-25	24	...	157	157	...	8	105	...	42	...	1	1
11	Mischief with aggravating circumstances	15	25	6-75	13	...	19	19	...	7	3	...	9	...	...	...
12	Ditto, other cases	80	57	61-5	111-75	2	54	56	...	...	20	...	85	...	1	...
	Attempts	5	12	5	7-5	...	11	11	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...
13	Criminal trespass resulting in death or other grievous hurt	1	2	25	1-25	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
14	Ditto for commission of serious offences	188	287	88	67-25	1	174	175	...	4	111	...	58	...	1	1
15	Ditto, other cases	168	215	78	147	1	95	96	...	...	59	...	36	...	...	...
	Attempts	121	162	94-5	112-25	...	10	10	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...
16	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ... ..	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Criminal mis-appropriation of property	9	16	8-25	18	...	16	16	...	...	10	...	6	...	...	...
18	Cheating	22	85	14-5	18	...	81	81	...	...	10	...	1	20	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1765	8720	906-75	1746-75	70	2700	2770	...	494	1066	...	44	888	48	169

(a.) Two persons transferred to heading No. 8.

(b.) Two persons transferred from heading No. 2, and two from heading No. 8, attempts.

(c.) Two persons pending against this head have been transferred to heading No. 8.

C

35. Of the persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 600 were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

36. The four persons shewn as pending under heading No. 3 were all convicted by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

37. Of the persons pending under heading No. 3, seven were convicted, and eight acquitted.

38. This return shews an enormous increase in the number of offences against property. No less than 130 dacoities, including attempts, were reported, the average of the four preceding years being 9·5. The number of petty thefts stand at 876, to a previous average of 470·5. This great increase is mainly owing to the exceptional character of the year, with regard to the high price of food and the scarcity of provisions. Of the total number of dacoity cases reported, no less than 83 were almost exclusively grain robberies. Several of these grain robberies were committed by those who were previously unknown to the Police as bad characters, and who appeared to have been driven to crime by the general scarcity.

39. The following is an abstract of the two cases of "dacoity with murder" reported :—

40. *1st Case.*—Two men, keeping watch over their lime kilns during night, were attacked by a band of seven or eight persons with whom they were at feud. One of the two was killed, and property valued at Rs. 15 carried off. The crime was obviously committed through enmity, and not for the purpose of plunder. Two men were arrested and committed to the Sessions: one was sentenced to transportation for life, and the other acquitted.

41. *2nd Case.*—Deceased, while proceeding on the high road with three of his relatives, was attacked by a band of seven men, one of whom struck him a blow on the head, from the effects of which he died. Property to a small value was carried off. Four persons were arrested and committed to the Sessions, and three sentenced to transportation for life.

42. Of the 130 cases of dacoity reported, there were but ten in which the Police failed to obtain a clue. In 16, the prisoners sent up were discharged by the Magisterial authorities or acquitted at the Sessions. In the remaining cases, with the exception of three pending at the close of the year, convictions were obtained. One of the reported cases was proved, on investigation, to be false, and the prosecutor was convicted at the Sessions under Section 211 of the Penal Code, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The head Constable, who reported the case, was undergoing trial. In another case, three dacoities were committed on the same night in the same village by one and the same band of dacoits. None of the other cases reported were of any peculiar interest.

43. *Criminal breach of Trust.*—The head Constable of Bishenpore was convicted of embezzling some rice that was sent to the town for relief purposes, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

44. *Mischief with aggravating circumstances.*—Five persons belonged to a professional gang, whose practice it was to set fire to houses at night in an isolated village, and then, having stationed themselves on the road leading to the nearest villages, to plunder those seeking refuge. The accused robbers, five in number, were sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life.

45. The following Table shows the operation of the Police in recovering plundered and stolen property.

DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases.		Value of property recovered.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY ON TOTAL LOSS.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY IN CASES WHERE THE OFFENDERS WERE ARRESTED.	
					1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Dacoity	15,000	9 3	3,508	5 0	23 6 2	7 3 0	23 6 2	7 3 0
Robbery	1,004	1 0	20	1 0	1 15 11	3 4 0	1 15 11	3 4 1
Theft	5,000	0 0	180	3 0	3 9 7	45 8 1	3 9 7	45 8 1
House-trespass with intent to commit theft	1,020	2 3	40	2 0	3 14 11	32 1 0	3 14 11	32 1 0
Total	22,024	12 6	3,748	11 0	17 0 3	39 4 10	16 9 7	39 4 10

13TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property marks.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	...	...	4.5	11	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Using a false trade or property mark	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1	1	4.5	11	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

14TH CLASS.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Criminal Breach of contract of service	2	3	2.75	9.75	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

46. The two cases shewn in this Statement occurred in the Sub-division of Raneegunge, and call for no remarks.

15TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10		
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	5	10	13	31.5	...	10	10	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	(a) 3

(a.) Transferred to Beerbhoom where the cause of action arose.

47. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of offences under this Class.

16TH CLASS.—*Defamation.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
1	Defamation	4	7	2.75	4	...	6	6	6

48. It is gratifying to observe that the persons brought to trial under this Class were all convicted.

17TH CLASS.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance, &c.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped. Transferred.								
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.		High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
1	Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, resulting in death or other grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	25	75	(a.) 7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, other cases ...	...	14	28	17.25	26.25	...	16	16	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	14	28	17.5	27	7	16	23	...	...	17	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

(a.) These persons were pending trial at the close of 1865, against heading No. 14, class 18, and have been transferred to this head, the prisoners having been convicted of this offence.

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49. The following is a brief account of the seven persons convicted by the Magistrate under group 1 in this statement.

50. Seven persons were tried for dacoity by the Assistant Commissioner of Pooroolia, and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal, the prisoners were released; but as the tranquillity of that portion of the Bancoorah and Maunbhoom Districts, on the borders of which these men resided, was endangered, the District Superintendent was instructed to enquire into their character, with the view to security being demanded from them for good behaviour. It was discovered that the prisoners had managed to return to their native village, and threatened every one with injury who should attempt to give any evidence against them. They were tried and sentenced (under Section 500 of the Penal Code) each to two years' imprisonment.

18TH CLASS.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of...	11	16	15.5	28.75	...	16	16	...	...	15	...	...	1	...
2	Ammunition Laws, breach of ...	...	...	.75	.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cattle-trespass Laws, breach of ...	12	22	21.75	41	...	21	21	...	...	11	...	...	7	...
4	Cases under Acts XX of 1856 and V of 1861 ...	468	1117	29.55	833.5	...	1117	1117	...	...	1103	...	...	12	2
5	Ferry Laws, breach of ...	3	3	.25	.25	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
6	Income Tax Laws, breach of ...	...	...	.25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Railway Laws, breach of...	16	21	11	14	1	21	22	...	...	17	...	...	5	...
8	Telegraph Laws, breach of ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Tollbar Laws, breach of ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cases under Act III of 1863 ...	5	6	5.25	10	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
11	Cases under Act VIII of 1862 ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		515	1185	352.75	931.75	1	1184	1185	...	...	1158	...	...	25	2

51. One case under heading No. 1 may be mentioned, in which the head Constable of the Burrakur out-post succeeded in making a successful seizure of 10 seers of opium in the possession of two travellers passing down the Grand Trunk Road. The accused were found guilty and fined in the sum of Rs. 250 each, and, in default, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The head Constable received a reward of Rs. 200.

52. The six persons under heading No. 10 were unlicensed cooly recruiters, who were all convicted.

53. Memo. showing the proceedings taken by the Magisterial Authorities under the several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

54. Security was taken from 158 persons, in 35 cases, for keeping the peace, during the year.

55. Fifty-two persons, in 16 cases, were required to furnish security for good conduct.

56. There were five cases under Chapter XXI, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which five persons were arrested. Of these one was discharged, and proceedings taken against the remaining four under the provisions of Section 316.

57. Proceedings were taken against 15 persons arrested in 12 cases under Section 219. Of these 13 were punished, one discharged, and one pending trial at the close of the year.

58. Recognizances were taken from 148 persons in 35 cases under Section 295.

59. Fifty-three persons were arrested in 17 cases, of whom 35 were discharged, one died, and one escaped. Security was taken against the remaining 16 under Section 295.

60. One person arrested under Section 88 was pending trial at the close of the year.

61. The following Statement shows the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year :—

Grade of Police Officers.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Amount of fine levied.	REMARKS.
Head Constables	3	5	20 0 0	
Constables	23	9	94 2 0	
Total	26	14	114 2 0	

62. Three Head Constables were punished and sentenced to imprisonment. In the 1st case the Head Constable, who reported a dacoity as a petty theft, was sentenced under Section 161 of the Penal Code to three years' rigorous imprisonment; in the 2nd, the Head Constable and Constables who tortured two prisoners, in order to make them point out stolen property, were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each; and in the 3rd case the Head Constable of Pattroshair, for reporting a case of extensive grain dacoity as a petty theft, was tried for false information, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

63. The following Table shows the number of accidental deaths :—

	Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	By bite of mad animals.	By fall from trees, by wall breaking upon, and from severe fall, &c.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men	14	39	...	5	6	1	42	107	
Women	19	34	...	4	2	...	19	78	
Boys	19	12	1	...	...	...	5	37	
Girls	15	10	...	...	1	...	1	27	
Total	67	95	1	9	9	1	67	249	

64. The total number of persons arrested by the Police on their own authority during the year was 2,870, of whom—

1,169 were convicted,
 688 committed,
 899 acquitted,
 59 pending,
 14 died, and
 41 escaped.

Total ... 2,870

65. The total number of persons sent in by order of the Magisterial Authorities was 2,227, of whom—

1,809 were convicted,
 14 committed,
 361 acquitted,
 37 pending,
 2 died,
 1 escaped, and
 3 transferred.

Total ... 2,227

66. Thirteen persons escaped from the custody of the Police during the year. Of these six were re-captured and seven were still at large at the close of the year. One Head Constable and five Constables were punished for neglect of duty.

67. No reward was given during the year for the re-apprehension of escaped offenders from the custody of the Police.

68. The security of the Court Inspector and Sudder Buxee were found sufficient.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

For the year 1866.

Number of charges taken by Police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by the Police as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by Police.	Average number of days occupied by Police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B., in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
1,112	1,211	460	4	5	25	

TABLE II.

For the year 1866.

Number of cases before Magistrates and Subordinates under Chapter XV. of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summons were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
571	110	461	281	263	6	

69.

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BEERBHOOM.

Square Miles. | *Souls.*
 AREA ... 2,330 | POPULATION ... 7,79,847

1		2		3		4		5	
CRIME.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against public tranquillity...	6	71	5	41.25	1	29.75	.....	.....
4	Offences by, or relating to, public servants ...	5	9	5	8	.....	1	.....	.....
5	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ...	31	84	26.75	46.5	7.25	37.5	.....	.....
6	False evidence or offences against public justice ...	35	52	31.25	46	3.75	6	.....	.....
7	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, &c. ...	6	7	1.5	1.75	4.5	5.25	.....	.....
8	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	3	.25	.25	.75	2.75	.....	.....
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, & morals ...	7	14	6	18.25	1	.....	.....	4.25
10	Offences relating to religion ...	.....	.....	.5	.5	.....	.....	.5	.5
11	Offences affecting the human body ...	205	414	522.25	841.5	.....	.....	317.25	427.5
12	Offences against property ...	969	1970	532.5	980	436.5	990	.....	.....
13	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ...	2	5	1.75	3.5	.25	1.5	.....	...
14	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1	1	1.25	5.5	.....	.....	.25	4.5
15	Offences relating to marriage ...	13	20	17.75	23	.....	.....	4.75	3
16	Defamation ...	4	4	5	11.5	.....	.....	1	7.5
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance ...	8	3	30	37.25	.....	.....	27	34.25
18	Miscellaneous offences...	143	352	143.25	371.75	.....	.....	.25	19.75
Total ...		1434	3009	1330	2436.5	105	572.5	.....	.....

70. The preceding Statement comprises the number and classes of offences reported to have occurred during the year 1866, together with the increase and decrease in each class as compared with the average of the four previous years.

71. The total number of cases reported was 1,484 with 3,059 persons concerned. Of these 2,185 persons, including 17 pending at the close of 1865, were brought to trial with the following result :—

1,577	convicted,
600	acquitted,
1	transferred,
1	escaped, and
6	pending,
Total..	2,185

72. The convictions are above 70 per cent. on the number brought to trial.

73. The apparent increase exhibited in the foregoing Statement, under some of the classes of offence, has been noticed under each particular class in the detailed Statements.

74. Classes one and two are blank, and have therefore been omitted.

3RD CLASS.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1			2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped. Transferred.						
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st Jan. 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Unlawful Assembly...	...	4	45	2.25	19	...	34	34	...	...	27	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
2	Rioting, &c.	...	1	11	1.5	16.25	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Affray	...	1	15	1.25	6	...	15	15	...	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Total		...	6	71	5	41.25	...	55	55	...	...	39	...	...	16	...	...	...	...

75. Cases in which security was taken for keeping the peace, irregularly shewn under this class in the Report of 1865, have been omitted.

76. The cases included in the foregoing Statement arose chiefly from disputes between cultivators regarding land, crops and irrigation.

4TH CLASS.—*Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.*

1			2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		7 8 9 10				
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
													Pending on 31st December 1866.				
													Died.				
													Escaped.				
													Transferred.				
1	Offences by public servants	...	1	4	.5	2	...	4	4	4
2	Offences relating to public servants	...	4	5	4.25	5.75	...	5	5	3	2
	Attempt25	.25
	Total	...	5	9	5	8	...	9	9	7	2

77. The prisoners in group 1 were Police Constables and Chowkeedars found guilty of taking away cattle with a view to annoy and injure the plaintiff. They were all convicted.

5TH CLASS.—Contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.								
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	1866.		High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
					Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.												Total.
1 Contempt of lawful authority ...	34	84	26.75	46.5	2	84	86	...	...	72	...	...	8	...	...	...	...

78. There is a perceptible increase in the number of cases and persons concerned as compared with the average of the four previous years; the majority of the cases shewn in the foregoing Statement were those in which parties failed to attend after process had been duly served on them.

6TH CLASS.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.			CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	1866.			High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.			
						Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.										
1	False evidence, or subornation of the same ...	4	11	1.75	2.75	1	11	12	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	31	41	29.5	43.25	...	41	41	...	...	24	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Total ...		35	52	31.25	46	1	52	53	...	3	24	...	...	26	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

7TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped. Transferred.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to Coin . . .	6	7	1.5	175	...	7	7	...	1	1	5

79. The five persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate were released under Section 225 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

8TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1 Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	3	25	25	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

80. In this case three persons were found in possession of false weights and measures knowing them to be counterfeit. The case was investigated and tried by the Magistrate, and the prisoners fined Rs. 80 each. They were acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge, as the date on which the offence was committed was not mentioned in the charge.

F

9TH CLASS.—Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences affecting public health	1	3	·75	1·25	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
2	Offences affecting safety	...	...	1·5	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Offences affecting convenience	6	11	3·5	14·25	...	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
4	Offences affecting decency and morals	...	...	·25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		7	14	6	18·25	...	14	14	...	...	11	...	...	3	...

81. The slight increase shewn in this Statement is attributed by the Magistrate to greater activity on the part of the Police in detecting persons guilty of committing nuisance.

10TH CLASS.—Offences against Religion.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to religion	...	...	·5	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

11TH CLASS.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.	ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.
	Cases. Persons.	Cases. Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.		High Court.	Sessions Judge. Magistrate.	High Court. Sessions Judge. Magistrate.	Police.
1 Murder	5 11	6.75 25.25	...	6 6	2 ...	...	...	4 ...	...
Attempt at ditto	1 1	.5 .5	...	1 1	1 ...	...	...	...	...
2 Culpable homicide	5 62	2 5.25	...	41 41	16 ...	...	...	24 ...	1 ...
4 Abetment of suicide ... ..	...	.25 .25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Attempt at suicide ... ..	...	1.5 1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Rape	1 1	3 7	...	1 1	...	...	...	1 ...	...
Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	2.5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Causing miscarriage attended with aggravating circumstances	...	.75 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Ditto, other cases ... ..	...	.75 2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Kidnapping or forcible abduction, other cases	1 2	.75 1.5	...	2 2	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...
9 Hurt with aggravating circum- stances	1 2	1.5 8.75	...	2 2	...	2 ...	...	...	...
10 Ditto, other cases	7 15	77.5 87	...	15 15	...	7 ...	...	8 ...	...
Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	.25 .25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Criminal force or assault	163 268	400.25 645.25	...	268 268	227 ...	...	...	41 ...	...
12 Wrongful confinement	20 51	16.75 42.25	...	4 51	55 ...	26 ...	...	29 ...	...
13 Wrongful restraint	1 1	7.25 14	...	1 1	...	1 ...	...	...	...
Total	205 414	522.25 841.5	4	388 392	2 18	263 ...	108 ...	1 ...	...

82. In addition to the cases included in the foregoing Statement, there were 126 cases with 219 persons under heading No. 13, in which the accused were discharged under Sections 250, 259 and 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

83. The following Memo. exhibits in detail the acquittals of these persons :—

DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 250.		UNDER SECTION 259.		UNDER SECTION 271.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
59	91	9	10	58	118	126	219

84. Subjoined is an abstract of the cases of murder reported.

85. 1st Case.—The infant child of the murdered woman, who was found dangerously wounded near the corpse of its mother, indicated to the Police that the mother had been killed by her step-son. Before the Magistrate holding the preliminary trial the child failed to identify the accused, and the charge broke down in consequence.

86. *2nd Case.*—Deceased, a widow, with two infants, were murdered by a step-son and his servant, the former thus hoping to secure for himself the ancestral property. Both were convicted and executed.

87. *3rd Case.*—Deceased died suddenly under suspicious circumstances, and was supposed to have been poisoned. The Civil Surgeon and Chemical Examiner were unable to discover any trace of poison in the stomach, and the accused persons, three in number, were accordingly released.

88. *4th Case.*—Accused, a lad aged 17 years, during a dispute with his brother killed him with a blow from a spade. The Police failed to apprehend the homicide. A reward was offered for his capture, but without success.

89. *5th Case.*—Deceased, a married woman of loose character, was found murdered and her body partly devoured by wild animals. The Police investigation was a complete failure.

90. *Attempt at Murder.—1st Case.*—Accused, in an unfrequented ravine, left his child, aged nine months, which was rescued. He was committed and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

91. *Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.—1st Case.*—Deceased was shot in a riot originating in a dispute regarding land. Twenty persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 12 were committed and sentenced by the Sessions Judge each to ten years' imprisonment. On appeal the High Court acquitted four, and modified the term of imprisonment passed on the rest.

92. *2nd Case.*—Deceased was mortally wounded in a riot regarding an orchard. Seventeen persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 14, who exercised merely the right of private defence, were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate; and three committed and sentenced each to three years' imprisonment.

93. *3rd Case.*—Deceased greatly provoked accused, who struck him a blow with a plough-share which killed him. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to seven years' imprisonment.

94. *4th Case.*—Accused dashed on the ground his nephew, a boy aged five years, who died instantly. The uncle was discharged by the Deputy Magistrate from want of evidence.

95. *5th Case.*—The prisoner, in attempting to force his wife, almost a child, strangled her. He was sentenced after the close of the year to seven years' transportation.

96. *Old Case.*—Deceased was struck by the Gomashita of the village and died almost immediately some twelve years previous. The Gomashita, who had absconded for this time, was subsequently discovered and pointed out by the son-in-law of the deceased to the Police as the murderer; he was released by the Deputy Magistrate holding the preliminary enquiry, as he was not clearly identified.

97. *Kidnapping*—A woman of bad character, who had enticed away a girl aged seven years, was convicted at the Sessions and sentenced to one month's imprisonment only. Another person concerned in this case was discharged by the sitting Deputy Magistrate.

12TH CLASS.—Offences against Property.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt...	...	...	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, other cases ...	18	300	9.5	150.75	1	79	80	...	85	...	5	84	5	1	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	5	5.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Robbery with hurt ...	...	...	5	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto, other cases ...	9	24	1.25	4	2	8	5	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Theft, other cases ...	675	1191	297.75	450.5	4	731	735	...	...	529	...	184	18	2	...	...	1	1
	Attempt at ditto ...	29	41	18	18.75	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Extortion, with aggravating circumstances ...	1	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto, other cases ...	6	9	2.75	5	...	9	9	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Criminal breach of trust ...	10	11	12	14	...	11	11	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property.	66	151	21.5	50	...	151	151	1	...	115	1	25	9	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	4	8	9.75	17.5	...	8	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	8	8	5	7.5	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Mischief, other cases ...	22	28	29.5	55	1	28	29	...	...	12	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	1	1	2.5	2.5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Criminal trespass, for commission of serious offences ...	52	87	89.5	64	...	33	33	...	...	18	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	25	30	14.75	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal trespass, other cases ...	80	51	88.5	68.75	...	43	43	...	...	29	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	7	12	10.25	11.25	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	8	12	6.75	13	...	12	12	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cheating ...	3	8	23.75	30.5	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		969	1970	532.5	980	8	1121	1129	1	85	723	1	7	323	32	5	...	1	1

98. The one person pending trial at the close of 1865 against "dacoity, other cases" was convicted.

99. Seventy-nine persons in 11 cases of dacoity were arrested during the year. Of these—

34 were convicted,
44 discharged, and
1 pending.

Total ... 79

100. The one prisoner pending has since the close of the year been convicted.

101. The increase of dacoity, as shewn in the foregoing Statement, is to be attributed to the late scarcity of provisions which prevailed from the commencement of the month of June last.

102. The following cases of dacoity deserve mention :—

103. 1st Case.—A band of dacoits in disguise plundered prosecutor's house of property valued at Rs. 58. Two were recognized and apprehended by prosecutor, but discharged by the sitting Magistrate from want of evidence.

104. *2nd Case.*—Some 10 or 12 dacoits plundered a house of property valued at Rs. 110. The Police found a portion of the property in possession of the accused. Case not proved.

105. *3rd Case.*—A grain dacoity, committed by a party of villagers, actuated partly by hunger, and partly with a view to deter exportation, a quantity of rice worth Rs. 50 was forcibly taken from some carts as they were passing through their village. Twenty-six persons were arrested and 23 committed to the Court of Sessions where all were convicted, and sentenced each to six months' imprisonment.

106. *4th Case.*—Prosecutor, on refusing to sell rice, was attacked in his house, and both that and his granary plundered. Seventeen persons were arrested by the Police, of whom eight were committed to the Sessions, and sentenced each to seven years' imprisonment.

107. The prisoners in these two last mentioned cases were subsequently recommended for pardon and released under the orders of Government.

108. *5th Case.*—A gang of some 15 dacoits plundered property worth Rs. 20, from the house of a woman, who was burnt and otherwise injured during the attack. The Police were totally unable to discover any clue to this case.

109. *6th Case.*—This dacoity appears to have been committed for the purpose of getting possession of some documents. The parties by whom the deeds were executed were suspected of the crime, but there was no evidence forthcoming to warrant their arrest.

110. *Highway Robbery.*—Two persons seized a man while conveying a sum of money which he had secured in the corner of his clothing; while escaping they were seized by the villagers with the money in their possession, and tied up in the very piece of cloth which was torn from the corner of the clothing the prosecutor was wearing. The case was committed, but the accused were acquitted.

111. *Dishonestly retaining stolen property.*—Two Europeans were arrested in two cases; one of them was convicted, and the other acquitted by the High Court.

112. The following Table shews the operation of the Police in recovering stolen and plundered property :—

1	2	3	4		5	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY ON TOTAL LOSS.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY IN CASES WHERE THE OFFENDERS WERE ARRESTED.	
			1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Highway Robbery	243 10 0	105 8 0	43 4 10	0 11 9	43 4 10	0 11 9
Dacoity	2,752 7 0	220 11 0	8 0 3	4 4 6	8 0 3	4 4 6
Criminal trespass	446 3 0	49 6 0	11 1 0	1 10 2	11 1 0	1 10 2
Theft	7,862 15 0	2,871 1 0	36 8 2	31 1 9	36 8 2	31 1 9
Total	11,305 3 0	3,246 10 0	28 11 5	17 11 0	28 11 5	17 11 0

113. The percentage of recovery of stolen property shewn above is favorable as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

13TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property marks.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	2	5	1.5	3.25	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
2	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2	5	1.75	3.5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

114. These two cases were sent in by the Civil Court. The accused were discharged under Section 225 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for want of proof.

14TH CLASS.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	1.25	5.5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

15TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped Transferred.										
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.								High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	13	20	17.75	23	2	20	22	...	...	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...

115. Of the 19 persons shown as acquitted by the Magistrate 12 persons in nine cases were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

116. Two persons in one case enticed away a married woman for the purpose of illicit intercourse, and then took her with an infant to a recruiter of Emigrant Coolies. As the original motive was adultery, the case was tried under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, and the prisoners were convicted and sentenced one to six months and the other to one year's imprisonment. The sentence was up-held in appeal.

16TH CLASS.—*Defamation.*

1				2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1	Defamation	4	4	5	11.5	...	4	4	1	3

117. Of the three persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, two were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17TH CLASS.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance, &c.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
		Pending on 31st December 1866.														
		Died.														
		Escaped.														
		Transferred.														
1	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance, resulting in death or other grievous hurt	2.5	8.75
2	Ditto, other cases ...	8	8	27.5	38.5	...	8	8	1	2
Total ...		8	8	30	37.25	...	8	8	1	2

118. The two persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

18TH CLASS.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of ...	11	20	21	61.5	...	20	20	...	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Customs Laws, breach of ...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Post Office Laws, breach of ...	1	2	1.5	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Railway Laws, breach of ...	32	41	25.25	83.25	...	41	41	...	...	27	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cattle-trespass Laws, breach of ...	17	38	19	80	...	38	38	...	...	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chowkedary cases and cases under Act V of 1861 ...	37	181	63.25	225.75	...	181	181	...	...	180	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Contract Act (XIII of 1859), breach of ...	45	75	12.75	18.75	...	75	75	...	...	72	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cooly Emigration Act, breach of ...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		143	852	148.25	871.75	...	852	852	...	...	815	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...

119. There is a considerable increase in the number of cases and also of persons concerned exhibited in heading No. 7 of the foregoing Statement, which the Magistrate attributes to the scarcity of food and the consequent failure of the prisoners to fulfil their contract.

H

120. The increase perceptible in heading No. 4 is so slight as scarcely to deserve notice.

121. Of the 40 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 16 persons in seven cases were discharged under Section 250; one person in one case under Section 259, and one in one case under Section 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

122. Memo. of proceedings taken by the Magisterial Authorities under the several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

123. During the year security to keep the peace was taken from 16 persons in six cases.

124. One person in one case was arrested on a charge of bad livelihood, but acquitted from want of proof.

125. The following Table shews the number of accidental deaths reported during the year :—

	Killed by lightning.	Bitten by snake.	Drowned.	Burnt.	Killed by falling down of walls.	Killed by falling from trees.	Killed by hanging (suicide.)	Killed by being run over by the railway train.	Killed by wild beasts and crocodiles.	Killed by other accidents.	TOTAL.
Men	3	17	10	...	2	2	6	6	...	10	56
Women	5	36	9	6	3	...	3	1	3	2	68
Boys	1	3	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	21
Girls ... ..	...	3	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	16
Total	9	59	43	7	8	3	9	7	3	13	161

126. The following Police Officers were punished during the year 1866 :—

GRADE.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Amount of Fine imposed.	REMARKS.
Inspectors ... ..	.....	.....	..... ..
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	.....	.....	..... ..
Head Constables ... ..	.....	2	50 8 0	
Constables	4	17	123 4 0	
Total	4	19	173 12 0	

127. Of the Police Officers, shewn as punished in this Statement, two were imprisoned for neglect of duty, one for abduction under Section 498, and one for theft under Sections 379 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code. Twelve Constables were fined for neglect of duty, one for threatening under Section 358, one for illegal imprisonment, two for allowing a prisoner to escape from his charge, and one for forcibly taking away cattle, &c., to injure the plaintiff. The two head Constables were punished for assault.

128. In addition to the Police Officers exhibited in the foregoing Statement, one Constable was flogged for theft under Section 380.

129. The number of persons sent in by the Police, on their own authority, during the year of report was 973, of whom—

	664	were convicted,
	306	acquitted,
	1	transferred, and
	2	pending.
Total ...	<u>973</u>	

130. The total number of persons sent in by order of the Magisterial Authorities was 1,195, of whom—

	907	were convicted,
	283	acquitted,
	1	escaped, and
	4	pending.
Total ...	<u>1,195</u>	

131. The percentage of convictions is above 70.

132. There were but two cases of escape from the custody of the Police, during the year. The prisoner were not re-captured and the guard from whose custody escape was effected were convicted and duly punished. As one person escaped before being sent in for trial he has not been shown in the figured Statement.

133. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 89 were offered in five cases of theft for the arrest of absconded offenders ; this sum was paid to six persons as remuneration.

134. The securities of Officers in charge of public money are reported as sufficient.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

For the year 1866.

Number of charges taken by Police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by the Police as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by Police.	Average number of days occupied by Police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B., in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
676	960	929	1½	87	22	

BURDWAN.

Square Miles. | *Souls.*
 AREA 2692.65 | POPULATION 10,80,967

1		2		3		4		5	
CRIMES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
8	Offences against public tranquillity	81	218	88	276	.....	.....	2	68
4	Offences by, or relating to, public servants ..	11	81	5.25	7	5.75	24	.....	.....
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants... ..	191	324	174	888.5	17	.....	.....	59.5
	False evidence or offences against public justice... ..	111	155	75.5	153.5	35.5	1.5	.....	.....
7	Offences relating to coins and Government stamps	2	8	1.5	8	.5	.....	.....	.....
8	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	48	50	5	6.5	48	49.5	.....	.....
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	81	58	28.5	69	2.5	.....	.....	16
10	Offences relating to religion ... ..	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	1	8
11	Offences affecting the human body	1,966	3,680	1248	2852.25	728	777.75	.....	.....
12	Offences against property	1,640	3,821	955.75	1839.5	684.25	1981.5	.....	.....
13	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks	8	7	4.5	8	.....	.....	1.5	1
14	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1	1	2.25	5.25	.....	.....	1.25	4.25
15	Offences relating to marriage	48	74	86.75	62.75	11.25	11.25	.....	.....
16	Defamation	10	11	5.75	11.5	4.25	.....	.....	.5
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance	19	28	25.25	83	.....	.....	6.25	10
18	Miscellaneous offences	226	876	178.25	459.5	47.75	.....	.....	88.5
Total		4,888	8,772	2775.25	6178.25	1562.75	2598.75	.....	.....

136. The above Statement comprises the number and classes of offences reported to have occurred during the year, together with the increase and decrease in each class, as compared with the average of the four previous years.

137. The total number of cases reported is 4,338, in which 8,772 persons are found to have been concerned. Of these 4,024 cases, with 7,391 persons, were brought to trial, which, added to 34 cases with 84 persons, pending at the close of the year 1865, produces a total of 4,058 cases with 7,475 persons. Of this number—

2,347	were convicted,
4,929	acquitted,
6	died,
2	escaped,
19	transferred, and
172	pending.
Total ...	<u>7,475</u>

138. The number of persons shewn as acquitted include cases that were compromised, struck off for default or released without a charge being drawn up. The details of the 4,929 persons acquitted are as follows :—

Acquitted after trial	...	...	.. 1,010
Discharged under Section 225 or 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	... 1,134
Struck off in default, Section 259	...	...	... 1,808
Compromised, Section 271	...	...	... 977
Total	...	...	4,929

139. The percentage of acquittals after trial to convictions is nearly 30.

140. Though there is a large increase on the average of the last four years in cases shewn under the 11th Class, there is a falling off in comparison with the figures of 1865 of 613 cases with 2,070 persons. The Magistrate reports that every attempt has been made during the past year to discourage trivial complaints, and has attributed the increase shewn in the figures as compared with the average of the four previous years, to the fact that, in the years of comparison previous to 1865, all cases of petty assaults disposed of under Sections 259 and 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were not included in the Criminal Statements. This want of uniformity in the preparation of the Criminal Statements of the past five years has disturbed the comparison, and has doubtless had its origin in the Magistrate adopting the Criminal Statements prescribed by the High Court in the Annual Police Report.

141. The increase shewn under the 12th Class is in all probability attributable to the scarcity that prevailed during a portion of the year.

142. Classes one and two are blank, and have therefore been omitted.

3RD CLASS.—Offences against Public Tranquillity.

1			2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.								
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st Jan. 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Unlawful Assembly...	...	3	21	3.75	34.75	12	21	33	...	...	5	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
2	Rioting, &c.	...	9	129	6.25	150	...	91	91	...	...	71	...	...	16	...	2	2	...
3	Affray	...	19	63	23	91.25	...	63	63	...	...	38	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Total		...	31	213	33	276	12	175	187	...	...	114	...	...	69	...	2	2	...

143. Of the 28 persons shewn as acquitted in Heading No. 1, three were discharged under Section 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remaining 25 persons actually acquitted under Section 143, 24 were acquitted in two cases.

4TH CLASS.—Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.			CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped. Transferred.							
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.		Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
1	Offences by public servants	...	11	31	8.5	8.75	1	31	32	...	...	7	...	...	19	...	5	1	...
2	Offences relating to public servants	...	...	...	1.75	3.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	11	31	5.25	7	1	31	32	...	...	7	...	...	19	...	5	1	...

144. Of the 19 persons acquitted nine were released under Sections 225 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5TH CLASS.—Contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	191	324	174	388.5	4	320	324	...	...	257	...	...	66	...	1	...	...	...

145. Of the 66 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate one was discharged under Section 271.

6TH CLASS.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	False evidence, or subornation, &c. of the same	15	21	10.5	17.75	1	21	22	...	1	...	...	7	9	...	5	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	96	134	65	135.75	...	129	129	...	(n) 8	74	...	...	45	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...		111	155	75.5	153.5	1	150	151	...	9	74	...	7	54	...	10	...	...	...

(a.) Three persons have been transferred from heading No. 2, Class XI.

7TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to Coin ...	2	3	1.25	2.25	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to Govt. Stamps	.....	.....	.26	.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2	3	1.5	3	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

146. In one of the cases exhibited in the foregoing Statement the prisoner was sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment for having passed three counterfeit Rupees to a shop-keeper. The term of imprisonment was modified to three months on appeal.

147. In the other case a boy of ten years of age successively tendered two counterfeit Rupees to a shop-keeper in Burdwan. He was placed in the custody of the Police before whom he admitted that he had been persuaded to change the money for another, whose house was searched, and in which another counterfeit coin was discovered. The boy was admitted to give evidence, and his accomplice committed to the Sessions, where he was unaccountably acquitted by the Jury, in spite of the strong evidence, and the Judge having summed up for a conviction.

8TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to weights and measures... ..	48	50	5	6.5	...	50	50	...	...	80	...	...	16	...	4	...	...	...

148. The figures contained in this Statement exhibit a considerable increase as compared with the average of the four previous years. The Magistrate remarks that, of the 50 persons shewn, 46 were brought before the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, so that only four persons were brought to trial in all the other parts of the District.

149. Of the 16 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 14 were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

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9TH CLASS.—*Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences affecting the public health ...	1	2	75	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2	Offences affecting public safety...	11	12	12.75	25.75	...	11	11	...	...	5	...	...	6	...
3	Offences affecting public convenience ...	17	37	11.5	23.75	...	37	37	...	...	25	...	...	2	...
4	Offences affecting decency and morals ...	2	2	3.5	18.5	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Total ...		31	53	28.5	69	...	52	52	...	...	33	...	...	9	...

150. Of the nine persons shewn as acquitted, two were discharged under Section 259, and one under Section 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

10TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Religion.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

151. The one person shewn as arrested during the past year was concerned in a case reported to have occurred in 1865. The Magistrate omitted to include this person in column 3 in the Report of 1865.

11TH CLASS.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CON-VICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Murder	8	15	9	51	(a) 2	13	15	3	...	...	3	2	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	8	4	5	1'25	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide	6	23	4	17'25	(b) 17	23	40	...	10	...	12	14	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Abetment of suicide	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	Attempt at ditto	8	8	3'75	4	...	8	8	...	3	...	...	5	...	...
5	Rape	1	2	5'5	10'75	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	1	3	2'5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Unnatural offences... ..	...	...	1	1'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Causing miscarriage attended with aggravating circumstances	5	17	8'5	9	...	15	15	...	3	...	...	12	...	...
8	Ditto, other cases	13	19	8	9'25	...	19	19	...	4	...	...	13	...	...
9	Injury to unborn children ... ..	...	...	5	2'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Exposure of Infants	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances	1	1	1'5	6'75	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	Ditto, other cases ... ..	...	...	2'5	4'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Buying or selling minors for the purpose of prostitution	2	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
15	Hurt with aggravating circumstances	15	28	8'25	56'5	1	23	24	...	7	3	...	12	1	...
16	Ditto, other cases	348	544	282'5	586'5	...	543	543	...	145	...	...	398	...	...
17	Criminal force or assault	1520	2868	888'75	2028	8	2853	2861	...	813	...	...	2518	29	1
18	Wrongful confinement	20	68	12'5	80	...	87	87	...	16	...	...	21	...	...
19	Wrongful restraint	12	18	12'5	29'25	...	18	18	...	3	...	...	15	...	...
Total		1966	3630	1243	2852'25	28	3570	3598	8	28	483	18	3014	149	1

(a.) Fifteen persons have been transferred to heading No. 2.

(b.) Fifteen persons have been transferred from heading 1 "Murder," and three transferred to Class VI, group 2.

152. Of the 3,014 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate.—

1,490 were discharged under Section 259,

812 under Section 271, and—

227 under Sections 225 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Total ... 2,529

153. Seventeen persons in four cases of murder were pending trial at the close of 1865. Of these the result of the trial of three cases, with eight persons, has already been reported in my Police Report of 1865. Of the nine persons concerned in the remaining case, three were discharged by the Joint Magistrate, and six committed to the Sessions Court, where three were convicted under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment; the rest were acquitted.

154. The following is a brief narrative of the seven cases of murder reported :—

155. *1st Case.*—A man murdered his wife on suspicion of incontinence. He confessed to the crime and was sentenced to transportation for life.

156. *2nd Case.*—Two men, who quarrelled with deceased, a female, dragged her about by a rope thrown round her neck until she died. The case was hushed up as a suicide, but the fact of murder was discovered in the examination of a child aged eight years. This unfortunately was sole direct evidence ; the accused were eventually acquitted at the Sessions.

157. *3rd Case.*—The accused murdered his wife and her aunt on suspicion that the latter had taken the wife away for the purpose of prostitution. He confessed and was capitally punished.

158. *4th Case.*—A woman murdered a child of six years of age for the sake of its ornaments and partially burnt the corpse. She confessed to the crime, and was capitally punished after the close of the year.

159. *5th Case.*—A village Gomashita reported deceased, a female, to have died intestate. The Police discovered that the woman had been murdered. The accused admitted having, in company with three others, gone to rob deceased, and that on deceased's recognizing one of them, his accomplice cut her throat. No further evidence was obtained. The confession was retracted at the Sessions, and the accused was acquitted after the close of the year. The Gomashita was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate.

160. *6th Case.*—A man, after quarrelling with his wife for giving him unwholesome food while suffering from chronic fever, struck her with a stick and killed her ; the homicide, with his son, daughter and daughter-in-law, while attempting to remove the corpse, were discovered. The two women were made witnesses and the men committed to the Sessions. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life after the close of the year. The sentence was commuted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to one year's imprisonment.

161. *7th Case.*—The accused being entirely neglected by a worthless husband resolved on self-destruction, and to prevent her only daughter being abandoned to her rival, jumped with her child into a tank. The child was drowned, and accused, who escaped, confessed and was committed to the Sessions.

162. *8th Case.*—Deceased, of whom no trace could be found, was believed to have been killed in a dispute regarding cattle trespass, and his body thrown into a river. One person was arrested and committed to the Sessions on a charge of murder, but was acquitted at the Court of Sessions. This case was erroneously reported as one of culpable homicide by the Police.

163. *Attempt at Murder—1st Case.*—Accused, a lad of fourteen years of age, stabbed a native banker, the prosecutor, with intent to rob the shop ; he was committed and sentenced to transportation for life.

164. *2nd Case.*—The parties were two prisoners in the Burdwan Jail. The prosecutor, who had acquired great influence in the prison, was in the habit of extorting money from other prisoners. The accused having been imprisoned for a theft of Rs. 700, not recovered, was bullied by the prosecutor to extort a confession and the money. Accused made a false

confession and got taken out of Jail by the prosecutor on some pretence to the house pointed out by the accused in the town, where the accused knocked the prosecutor down and tried to kill him with an axe found on the spot. Sentenced to six month's imprisonment. Prosecutor was afterwards punished.

165. *3rd Case*.—Accused, a tax-defaulter, stabbed a Chowkeedarry Tax Darogah while distraining his property. He was transported for seven years, and an accomplice acquitted, after the close of the year.

166. *Culpable Homicide*.—The two persons pending trial at the close of 1865 under this head, and two others subsequently arrested in the same case, were all acquitted at the Sessions.

167. In a case of affray attended with murder, which occurred in the year 1856, an absconded offender was arrested during the year, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

168. The following is a brief narrative of the six cases of Culpable Homicide that occurred during the year of report.

169. *1st Case*.—The corpse of a man was found. The *post mortem* examination shewed that death had ensued from violence. Ten persons were arrested on suspicion, nine of whom were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate, and the remaining one, who was committed, was acquitted at the Sessions.

170. *2nd Case*.—A Chowkeedar wounded deceased, a dacoit, with a spear, alleging that he was about to attack him; death ensued a month after. Accused was pronounced not guilty by the jury.

171. *3rd Case*.—In a quarrel between two brothers regarding the boundary of their land one struck the other and wounded him with a spade, which resulted in death 15 days after; the evidence left the fact in doubt, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

172. *4th Case*.—An old woman, said to have been possessed of considerable property, suddenly, disappeared. A relative, resident in Calcutta, reported the circumstance to the Magistrate, and the inmates of the house in which she lived were suspected of the murder and were arrested; they were discharged for want of proof. Neither the woman nor the property were found.

173. *5th Case*.—Deceased a female, had quarrelled with her son-in-law regarding money. The latter, during the altercation, struck her on the temple, from the effect of which she died. Accused was acquitted at the Sessions. Three others, including the village Chowkeedar, who removed the body, were convicted under Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced two to six months and one to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

174. *6th Case*.—A thief, caught in the act of making off with some property, was severely beaten and died subsequently from the effects of the maltreatment he received at the hands of his captors. Of three persons brought to trial one was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

175. There were four cases of death caused by attempt at procuring abortion.

176. In the first case eight persons, tried by the Assistant Magistrate of Bood Bood, were discharged from want of evidence.

177. In the second case two persons were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa.

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178. In the third case also two persons were similarly discharged by that Officer.

179. In the fourth case the Assistant Magistrate of Bood Bood committed two persons to the Sessions, one of whom was convicted of causing miscarriage, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; and the other of abetment and sentenced also to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

180. In a fifth case death did not ensue. The accused, who brought on a miscarriage, was committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, was convicted under Section 312 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

12TH CLASS.—Offences against Property.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
															Pending on 31st December 1866.
															Died.
															E-scaped.
															Transferred.
1	Dacoity with murder ... ..	...	...	25	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt... ..	2	77	5	525	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	(b)
3	Ditto, other cases	21	391	6	1125	10	146	156	50	...	...	35	34	12	16
4	Attempts at ditto	6	73	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
5	Robbery with hurt ... ..	...	...	5	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ditto, other cases	6	20	3	575	...	7	7	...	4	...	...	3	...	...
7	Attempts at ditto ... ..	...	...	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Theft with aggravating circum- stances ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto, other cases	966	2122	591	1032	14	1432	1446	...	577	...	...	813	353	...
10	Attempts at ditto	18	25	19	2325	...	11	11	...	6	...	...	5	...	...
11	Extortion with aggravating cir- cumstances ... ..	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ditto, other cases	14	18	575	95	...	18	18	...	6	...	...	11	1	...
13	Attempts at ditto	1	1	25	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	(c)
14	Criminal breach of trust	54	66	1825	2375	...	66	66	...	13	...	...	52	...	1
15	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen property	139	279	3175	54	1	245	246	11	165	...	1	70	8	...
16	Mischief with aggravating cir- cumstances	12	16	13	2425	...	13	13	...	1	...	1	9	2	...
17	Attempts at ditto	6	9	15	175	...	9	9	...	5	...	...	4	...	...
18	Ditto, other cases	107	228	7425	21125	3	228	231	...	40	...	...	191	...	...
19	Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt ... ..	...	...	75	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto for commission of serious offences	132	235	74	1125	...	131	131	...	114	...	...	17	...	...
21	Attempts at ditto	15	16	2675	28	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ditto, other cases	55	117	6025	14275	...	102	102	...	32	...	...	61	8	1
23	Attempts at ditto	1	2	25	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Criminal mis-appropriation of pro- perty	40	70	85	1425	...	70	70	...	24	...	...	45	1	...
25	Cheating	45	56	165	215	...	56	56	...	17	...	...	36	2	(d)
26	Attempt at ditto ... ..	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total		1640	3821	95575	18395	28	2544	2572	61	1005	37	1360	387	1	18

(a.) Nine persons transferred from heading No. 3 to heading No. 11.

(b.) Transferred to Bancoorah, the stolen property having been traced and discovered in that District.

(c.) Transferred to Calcutta.

(d.) Committed to the High Court, prisoner being British subject.

181. Of the 1,360 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate 1,159 persons were discharged under Sections 259, 271 and 225 and 250 of the Procedure Code, viz. :—

	228	under Section 259,
	131	under Section 271, and
	800	under Sections 225 and 250.
	<hr/>	
Total. .	1,159	
	<hr/>	

182. The ten persons pending trial at the close of 1865, under head “dacoity, other cases,” were acquitted in the Sessions Court.

183. One hundred and forty-six persons in 20 cases of “dacoity, other cases,” were arrested during the year. The result of the trial is as follows :—

Discharged by Magistrate	...	...	34
Committed	...	...	96
Transferred	...	...	16
			<hr/>
Total ...			146
			<hr/>

184. Of the 96 persons committed—

	59	were convicted,
	25	acquitted, and
	12	pending.
	<hr/>	
Total ..	96	
	<hr/>	

185. Of the 59 persons convicted nine have been transferred to heading No. 11, “receiving stolen property,” of which offence they were found guilty.

186. The following is a brief narrative of the cases of dacoity reported :—

187. *1st Case.*—This dacoity was committed by a gang of 15 men, and property valued at Rs. 145 plundered. Five persons were arrested but discharged by the Deputy Magistrate of Culna. The Joint Magistrate was deputed to re-investigate the case, and he re-arrested the accused, four of whom were committed to the Sessions, the fifth was discharged. The trial terminated in an acquittal.

188. *2nd Case.*—A gang of 16 armed dacoits attacked a house and plundered property valued at Rs. 13-8-0. No clue to the perpetrators could be found.

189. *3rd Case.*—A gang of some 25 dacoits plundered a house of property valued at Rs. 310. The local Sub-Inspector of Police entirely failed in finding any clue to the offenders. A special Inspector was deputed, who arrested 13 persons and recovered some portion of the property. One of the prisoners was admitted as Queen’s evidence, and the others committed to the Sessions, where they were convicted and sentenced, some to transportation for life, and others to imprisonment for the term of ten years.

190. *4th Case.*—Ordinary dacoity, in the shop of a Mohajun, in which Rs. 155 in cash and some small pieces of cloth were plundered. Two persons were arrested, but both discharged by the Deputy Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence.

191. *5th Case.*—Was first reported as an attempt at theft ; an anonymous petition to the Magistrate subsequently disclosed that a dacoity had been committed by a gang of 16 men, who plundered property valued at Rs. 81 ; 11 persons were arrested and property to the value of Rs. 32 was recovered. One person was discharged at the preliminary enquiry held by the Joint Magistrate, and the remaining ten committed, nine of whom were convicted at the Sessions Court.

192. *6th Case.*—A gang, supposed to consist of 13 dacoits, plundered property valued at Rs. 160. Four persons were arrested, convicted and sentenced to transportation.

193. *7th Case.*—Out of a band of some 25 dacoits, who plundered property valued at Rs. 250, five persons were arrested ; of these some were discharged by the Assistant Magistrate holding the preliminary enquiry, and the remainder acquitted at the Sessions.

194. *8th Case.*—Out of eight dacoits said to have been engaged in the plunder of property valued at Rs. 50, three were arrested, two of whom were transported for life and one acquitted by the Court of Session.

195. *9th Case.*—A gang of 20 dacoits plundered a small amount of property valued at Rs. 12. Three persons were arrested but acquitted.

196. *10th and 11th Cases.*—Ordinary cases of dacoity and plunder of property to the value of Rs. 98 and Rs. 5 respectively. The Police enquiry was a failure in both cases.

197. *12th Case.*—Ordinary dacoity. Sixteen persons, arrested in this case, were transferred to Bancoorah by the Assistant Magistrate of Bood-Bood, the stolen property having been found within the jurisdiction of that District.

198. *13th Case.*—Twelve men, four of whom were village Chowkeedars, were accused of committing this dacoity, in which a very small amount of property, worth Rs. 5 only, was taken. Eleven persons were convicted at the Sessions Court by the jury, but ten of them were released by the High Court, on the ground of there being no evidence against them.

199. *14th Case.*—A gang of nine dacoits plundered a house of its property to the value of Rs. 150. Five persons were arrested, convicted, and transported for the term of ten years.

200. *15th Case.*—This was a plunder of grain and other property, committed by some 30 villagers, property valued at Rs. 130. Seven prisoners were convicted at the Sessions, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to a fine of Rs. 300 each.

201. *16th Case.*—Of the 12 men said to have been concerned in this case, five were arrested but acquitted, some by the Assistant Magistrate of Bood-Bood, and others who were committed, by the Court of Sessions. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 40.

202. *17th Case.*—Some 30 dacoits plundered property valued at Rs. 250, of which a small portion was recovered. Eight persons were acquitted, and two sentenced to transportation.

203. 18th Case.—Some 25 dacoits attacked a house and carried away property valued at Rs. 48, but Rs. 6 worth of property was recovered. The chowkeedar and villagers made a bold resistance and wounded two of the dacoits, one of whom subsequently died. Fourteen others were arrested, seven of whom were acquitted in the Sessions Court, and seven transported for life and terms.

204. 19th Case.—Only three out of 15 said to have been concerned in this case were arrested. They were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad. Property plundered was estimated at Rs. 17.

205. 20th Case.—In this case four out of eight persons supposed to have been concerned were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate. In the last case, in which as many as 50 dacoits were said to have banded together and plundered property to the value of nearly Rs. 900 (of which only Rs. 11 was recovered), 15 persons were arrested and brought to trial; three were discharged by the Assistant Magistrate, and the remaining 12 acquitted by the Sessions Judge after the close of the year.

206. Six cases of attempt at dacoity were reported during the year, in which 73 persons were supposed to have been concerned. In four cases no arrests were made. In two cases, five persons were arrested, and all discharged by the Magisterial authorities.

207. None of the cases of robbery included in this Statement are deserving of any particular notice.

208. The following shows the operations of the Police in recovering stolen property :—

1	2	3	4		5	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY ON TOTAL LOSS.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY IN CASES WHERE THE OFFENDERS WERE ARRESTED.	
			1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Highway Robbery...	522 11 0	16 1 8	3 1 0½	0 0 0	82 8 4	0 0 0
Dacoity	4,036 9 10	184 1 9	4 8 11½	9 11 0	5 9 7	15 11 3
Criminal Trespass...	1,262 15 0	206 3 9	16 5 2	23 7 1	19 9 9	31 3 6
Theft	15,894 13 11	10,915 12 6	68 10 10	58 15 3½	92 1 3	64 9 7
Total	21,717 1 9	11,322 3 8	52 2 2	47 2 11	75 6 2	55 9 2

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13TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property marks.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
						Pending on 1st January 1866.		Arrested during the year.											
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	3	7	4	7.25	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...
2	Counterfeiting or making or pos- sessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for the purpose of forgery ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fraudulently destroying or defac- ing a will or other document ...	...	...	.25	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		3	7	4.5	8	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...

209. The result in cases shewn under this Class is far from satisfactory.—*Vide* my remarks under Class VI.

14TH CLASS.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.
1	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	2.25	5.25	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

15TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped	Transferred.					
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.					Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1 Offences relating to marriage ...	48	74	36.75	62.75	1	74	75	...	...	9	...	...	65	...	...	1	...	...

210. Of the 65 persons acquitted by the Magistrate 26 were discharged under Section 259, nine under Section 271, and 21 under Sections 225 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

16TH CLASS.—*Defamation.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Defamation	10	11	5.75	11.5	...	11	11	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

211. Out of the six persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate two were discharged under Section 259, two under Section 271, and one under Section 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

17TH CLASS.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.*

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
													</	

212. Of the 15 persons entered in column "acquitted by the Magistrate," four were discharged under Section 259, five under Section 271, and six under Section 225 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

18TH CLASS.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of...	20	38	11	75	31	75	...	38	38	...	...	22	...	16	...	...	...	...
2	Cases under Acts XX of 1856 and V of 1861	89	136	80	244	75	...	136	136	...	...	98	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ferry Laws, breach of	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Railway Laws, breach of	33	40	38	25	55	5	6	40	46	...	38	...	7	...	...	...	...	1
5	Cattle-trespass Laws, breach of	73	139	45	123	...	...	139	139	...	...	40	...	99	...	...	...	...	...
6	Income-tax Act, breach of	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Telegraph Act, breach of	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Toll Act, breach of	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Stamp Laws, breach of	1	2	5	5	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cooly Emigration Act, breach of	...	...	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Municipal Improvement Act, breach of	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cases under Act II of 1864	1	1	25	25	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Arms Act, breach of	2	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Act XX of 1865, breach of	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Registration Act, breach of	4	13	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total		226	376	178	25	459	5	6	376	382	...	...	217	...	1	163	...	...	1

213. The slight increase shewn under the several heads included in this Statement is not deserving of notice.

214. Memo. of proceedings taken by the Magisterial Authorities, under the several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

215. In 41 cases security for keeping the peace was called for from 315 persons, of whom 301 furnished such securities, and 14, who shewed reasons for not furnishing the same, were discharged.

216. In 22 cases of security for good conduct, 40 persons were brought to trial, of whom seven preferred the security demanded, ten were imprisoned in default, and the remaining 23 discharged.

217. In three cases four persons were punished for breach of bail bond.

218. In one case one person was punished for non-fulfilment of security bond for keeping the peace.

219. There was one case of non-fulfilment of order of maintenance, in which the accused was punished.

Statement shewing the Number and Grade of Police Officers punished during the year for offences specified.

OFFENCES CHARGED.	No. of Cases.	No. of Constables or Head Constables.	No. of Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors.	Punishment Awarded.
Theft, under Section 379... ..	1	1	.....	Imprisoned for one month.
Criminal breach of trust, under Section 409	1	1	.....	{ Ditto for two years, and fined Rs. 122-6-6, or in default six months' additional imprisonment.
Hurt, other cases, under Sections 323 and 334	2	2	.....	Fined Rs. 12 and Rs. 8.
Criminal force or assault, under Section 352	5	5	.....	{ One imprisoned for three months, one for seven days, and three fined Rs. 5, 3 and 1 respectively.
Wrongful confinement, under Section 342	2	4	.....	{ One fined Rs. 40, two Rs. 10 each, and one Rs. 7.
Contempt of lawful authority, under Section 223	3	3	.....	{ One imprisoned for three and another for two months, and one fined Rs. 15.
Offences relating to marriage, under Section 498	1	1	.....	Imprisoned for three months.
Railway laws, breach of	1	1	.....	Fined Rs. 50.
Cases under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861	24	29	.....	{ Imprisoned for two and three months each, nine for one month each, three for two weeks each, one for three weeks, one for five weeks, two for 15 days each, one for 13 days and one for ten days. Fined two, Rs. 12 each, one Rs. 6, three Rs. 3 each, one Rs. 7 and two Re. 1 each.
Ditto, under Section 34 of ditto	1	1	.....	Fined 8 annas.
Total	41	48	.....

220. In the case of criminal breach of trust, a Constable, entrusted with the salary of the Police Officers at an out-station, absconded with the money. He was arrested and convicted.

N

221. The following Table gives the number of accidental deaths reported during the year :—

				Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by fall of walls and trees.	Killed by the railway train.	Killed by wild beasts.	TOTAL.
Men	...	...	...	21	24	4	8	30	1	...	88
Women	...	...	...	42	50	3	6	25	1	...	127
Boys	...	...	...	21	4	4	2	1	...	3	35
Girls	...	...	...	21	2	2	...	...	...	1	26
Total				105	80	13	16	56	2	4	276

222. The following Table shews the particulars of convictions, &c., of the persons arrested and sent in by the Police :—

	Total Number of persons.	CONVICTED.			Acquitted.	Pending.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	REMARKS.
		Committed.	Convicted.	Total.						
Sent in by the Police on their own authority ...	1,430	843	133	976	403	33	2	.....	16	
Sent in by order of the Magisterial Authorities ...	5,961	1,386	35	1,421	4,421	111	3	2	3	
Total...	7,391	2,229	168	2,397	4,824	144	5	2	19	

223. Two persons escaped from the custody of the Police during the year, neither of whom were re-captured.

224. The guards from whose custody the prisoners escaped were all duly punished.

225. No reward for the re-apprehension of escaped offenders was given during the year.

226. The Sudder and Sub-Divisional Court Inspectors furnished the requisite security.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

For the year 1866.

Number of charges taken by Police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by the Police as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by Police.	Average number of days occupied by Police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B, in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
899	281	363	2	21	35	

TABLE II.

For the year 1866.

Number of cases before Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates under Chapter XV of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summons were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
2,300	363	1,937	687	705	62	

HOOGHLY.

Square Miles. *Souls.*
 AREA 1,457 POPULATION 13,70,120

1		2		3		4		5	
CRIMES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
3	Offences against public tranquillity	25	128	13.5	115.5	11.5	12.5	.....	.....
4	Offences by, or relating to, public servants ..	14	23	7	12.5	7	10.5	.....	.....
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	288	641	172	311.25	116	329.75	.....	.....
6	False evidence and offences against public justice... ..	132	194	18.75	160	23.25	31	.....	.....
7	Offences relating to Government coins and stamps, &c.	2	2	1.75	3.25	.25	.....	.....	1.25
8	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	10	12	2.75	8.25	7.25	3.75	.....	.....
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	59	125	58.25	167	.75	18	.....	.....
10	Offences relating to religion	1	1	2.25	9	.....	.....	1.25	8
11	Offences affecting the human body	1,189	2,376	1838	4240.5	.....	.....	619	1864.5
12	Offences against property	2,213	4,457	1230.25	2740.75	982.75	1716.25	.....	.....
13	Offences relating to documents or to trade or property marks	13	27	9.75	19.75	3.25	7.25	.....	.....
14	Criminal breach of contract of service ... ..	.....	.....	4	10.25	.....	.....	4	10.25
15	Offences relating to marriage	25	76	45.75	92.5	.....	.....	20.75	16.5
16	Defamation	5	14	9.25	21.75	.....	.....	4.25	7.75
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	20	46	44.75	104	.....	.....	21.75	58
18	Miscellaneous offences	219	375	363	698	.....	.....	123	328
Total		4,236	8,497	3911	8654.25	325	.....	.....	157.25

228. The above Statement exhibits the number and class of offences reported as having occurred during the year, together with the increase and decrease in each class compared with the average of the four previous years.

229. The total number of cases reported is 4,236, in which 8,497 persons were concerned. Of these 4,417 persons were brought to trial, to which are to be added 115 persons pending at the close of 1865, making a total of 4,532 persons. Of this number—

2,254 were convicted,
 2,152 acquitted,
 10 died,
 7 escaped,
 12 transferred, and
 97 pending.

Total ... 4,532

230. The increase shewn in the number of cases and persons concerned has been accounted for under the several classes of offences in which the increase is exhibited.

231. Classes 1st and 2nd are blank, and have, therefore, been omitted.

3RD CLASS.—Offences against Public Tranquillity.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st Jan. 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Unlawful Assembly...	12	63	7.5	53.25	...	80	80	...	...	14	...	...	16	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	4	44	5.5	60	4	40	44	...	...	23	...	...	19	1
3	Affray ...	9	21	.5	2.25	...	21	21	...	...	19	...	...	2	...
Total ...		25	128	13.5	115.5	4	91	95	...	...	56	...	...	37	1

232. Of the 37 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, two were discharged under Section 271, and 18 under Sections 225 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

4TH CLASS.—Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences by public servants ...	11	16	5	7.75	2	13	15	...	...	9	...	...	6	...
2	Offences relating to public servants ...	2	8	2	4.75	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Attempt ...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...		14	28	7	12.5	2	15	17	...	...	11	...	...	6	...

233. There is but a slight increase under this Class.

234. Of the six persons acquitted by the Magistrate, two were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

5TH CLASS.—*Contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.			
1	Contempt of lawful authority ...	288	641	172	311·25	9	569	578	...	...	317	...	...	252	...	9	...	...	...
		</																	

235. The increase under this head has been attributed by the Magistrate to numerous prosecutions in cases of nuisance, instituted under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

236. Of the 252 persons acquitted by the Magistrate, ten were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

6TH CLASS.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1			2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.								
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.		
																		Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	False evidence, or subornation of the same ...	...	20	35	20.25	32.5	(a) 8	32	40	...	8	...	...	7	23	...	2	...	
2	Offences against public justice ...	...	112	159	87.75	125.25	(b) 10	137	147	...	4	86	...	2	46	...	6	1	2
	Attempt ...	...	...	...	75	2.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	132	194	108.75	160	18	169	187	...	12	86	...	9	69	...	8	1	2

(a.) Three persons have been transferred from heading No. 1, Class 13, and one person transferred to heading No. 2.

(b.) One person transferred from heading No. 1.

237. None of the cases included in this Statement deserve special notice.

238. Of the 69 persons acquitted by the Magistrate, 48 were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

7TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to Coin ...	2	2	1.5	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to Govt. Stamps	.....	.....	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2	2	1.75	3.25	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

239. The two persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate were discharged under Section 225 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

8TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to weights and measures... ..	10	12	2.75	8.25	...	11	11	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

240. There is an increase of four cases under this Class as compared with the number reported in the preceding year.

9TH CLASS.—*Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and mora ls.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences affecting the public health ...	1	1	2.5	3.5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Offences affecting public safety...	19	23	25.5	37.75	...	21	24	...	...	16	...	...	8	...
3	Offences affecting public convenience ...	33	70	25.5	57.5	1	64	65	...	...	44	...	...	21	...
4	Offences affecting decency and morals ...	6	31	4.75	8.25	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Total ...		59	125	58.25	107	1	94	95	...	...	66	...	...	29	...

241. Of the 24 persons arrested in heading No. 2, one was concerned in a case that occurred in 1865.

242. The total number acquitted by the Magistrate under this Class is 29; of which one person was discharged under Section 250, and one under Section 259 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

10TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Religion.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to religion ...	1	1	2.25	9	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

11TH CLASS.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CON-VICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					
1	Murder	18	36	9	25	...	27	27	4	1	...	20	1	...	1	...
2	Attempt at ditto	...	...	2-75	3-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide	2	4	5	13	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
4	Abetment of suicide	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Attempt at ditto	9	10	4	4	...	7	7	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...
6	Rape	4	13	5	10-75	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	1	1	8	4-75	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Unnatural offences	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Causing miscarriage, attended with aggravating circumstances	4	9	5-75	9-25	...	4	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
9	Ditto, other cases	4	5	6-25	9-75	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Injury to unborn children	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Exposure of infants	5	5	1-25	1-25	...	4	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
12	Concealment of births by secret disposal of dead bodies	1	1	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances	...	...	5	1-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto, other cases	8	12	4-75	8-75	...	8	8	...	1	...	1	4	2	...	...
15	Slavery, attempt at	...	...	25	1-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Buying or selling minors for the purpose of prostitution	1	2	5	1	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Hurt with aggravating circumstances	16	42	9-25	22-75	(a) 7	17	24	1	3	9	...	6	4	...	1
18	Ditto, other cases	79	166	112-5	279-5	(a) 8	102	110	...	...	66	...	...	41	2	1
	Attempt	...	...	25	8-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Criminal force or assault	988	1964	1603-75	3665-25	(b) 7	856	863	...	...	310	...	...	545	6	1
	Attempt	...	...	9	17-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Wrongful confinement	41	82	38	118-25	...	45	45	...	...	30	...	...	15	...	...
21	Wrongful restraint	18	24	17-75	40-75	...	20	20	...	...	6	...	...	14	...	...
Total		1189	2876	1833	4240-5	24	1104	1128	6	10	424	...	31	638	1	13

(a.) Two persons transferred from heading No. 17 to heading No. 18.

(b.) Two persons transferred to heading No. 7 of Class 12.

243. Of the 638 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, the number discharged under Sections 225, 250, 259, and 271 is detailed in the following Statement :—

No. of Heading.	DISCHARGED UNDER SECTIONS 225 AND 250.	DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 259.	DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 271.	TOTAL DISCHARGED.
1	1	...	...	1
2	3	...	...	3
Attempt at suicide	3	...	...	3
5	3	...	...	3
8	4	...	...	4
14	3	...	1	4
16	2	...	...	2
17	3	...	...	3
18	11	4	7	22
19	5	54	175	234
20	9	...	...	9
21	2	...	5	7
Total ...	49	58	188	295

244. The decrease in the total number of cases under this Class is 559. The notable decrease is in cases under heading 19, "Criminal Force." It will be seen that the entire decrease is in the number of petty offences. This is partly attributable to the prevailing distress during which petty quarrels were not so likely to occur, and partly to mooktears' examinations, in consequence of which many of the mooktears could not practice for some time, and so were unable to promote litigation. There is an increase generally in the heavy offences.

245. *Murder.—1st Case.*—Accused dislocated the neck of his wife, a girl of 11 years old, in attempting to have forcible connection with her. The jury recommended him to mercy. Prisoner was transported for life.

246. *2nd Case.*—Accused attacked the deceased without any ostensible cause, beating him on the head with a stick, from which death ensued in a few days: accused absconded; but on being arrested and put on his trial, was acquitted by the Jury.

247. *3rd Case.*—Accused drowned a boy nine years old in a tank for the sake of some gold ornaments. The case was pending at the end of the year; since sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and executed.

248. *4th Case.*—Accused killed his infant son with an axe. He was acquitted by the Jury on the ground of insanity, and removed for confinement to the Lunatic Asylum.

249. *5th Case.*—The Police enquiry into this case was sadly misconducted. The Officer who was first engaged in the enquiry, reported after a week that he could make nothing of it. Five persons were eventually committed to the Court of Sessions, but the Jury, under the impression that the evidence did not disclose the true state of the case, acquitted them.

250. *6th Case.*—Accused, a chowkeedar, under the pretence that he was capturing a thief, wounded deceased, in the house of a woman whom he visited, so severely as to cause death. The Jury acquitted.

251. *7th Case.*—Deceased, a village gomashtha, who had become obnoxious to the villagers from having been employed in enhancement of their rental, was found with his ears and nose cut off, and otherwise so severely maltreated that he died of his wounds. Eight persons were committed for trial, but all were acquitted by the Jury.

252. *8th Case.*—Deceased (a Hindoo of low caste) who had an intrigue with the wife of a Mahomedan of some rank, was seized by the master and his servants, and very severely maltreated. The servants, after carrying him off to some distance, finally extinguished life by strangulation, and threw the corpse into the river. Three of the four confessed and were sentenced to death, one was acquitted, and the master was sentenced to seven years' transportation for causing grievous hurt. The Police deserved great credit for securing the conviction of the offenders in this case.

253. *9th Case.*—A prostitute refused to have connection with her paramour, who attempted violence, and in the struggle killed a child at the woman's breast, and also grievously hurt the prosecutrix. Some property belonging to the prosecutrix was found in the prisoner's house, but he was acquitted by the Jury.

254. *10th Case.*—Accused was seen to seize and severely beat a cowherd for allowing cattle to stray into a mulberry orchard, and thence to carry him off into a thick plantation. Deceased was never seen alive again, and bones and his wearing apparel were found near the spot. The Jury acquitted.

255. *Culpable Homicide.*—In a quarrel between two girls of 7 and 14 years, the former struck the latter, who retaliated and commenced an onslaught with a bill-hook causing instantaneous death. Prisoner confessed to the Committing Officer, and produced the instrument with which the crime was committed. The Jury acquitted.

256. *Hurt with aggravating circumstances.—1st Case.*—Two Europeans, while quarrelling with a third, broke the arm of the latter by twisting it. One of the two was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, the other absconded.

257. *2nd Case.*—Accused were committed, by direction of the Judge, after being discharged by the Committing Officer. They had enticed complainant to a Hindoo temple, and there wounded him so seriously as to cause emasculation. The Jury acquitted.

12TH CLASS.—Offences affecting Property.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		1866.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Dacoity with murder	2	46	25	4	...	19	19	...	11	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt... ..	4	108	15	81	(a)	15	15	...	8	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto, other cases	58	755	13	106.75	19	185	204	...	73	...	85	66	2	27	1	...	...	...
4	Attempts ... ..	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery with hurt	1	5	5	75	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempts	1	2	.....	.....	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Robbery, other cases	18	64	3.75	30.5	1	30	31	...	1	4	...	23	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Attempts	8	4	.....	.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Theft with aggravating circumstances ... ..	...	...	5	75	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto, other cases	1839	2087	654.75	1581.75	24	1104	1123	...	632	...	449	15	25	4	1	(f)	4	...
	Attempts	80	40	64.5	74.75	...	11	11	...	7	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Extortion, other cases	38	85	28	57	...	46	46	...	12	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Criminal breach of trust	32	42	32.25	46.25	(d)	82	82	...	1	5	1	24	...	...	1	(g)	4	...
11	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen property	54	120	18.25	20.5	4	111	115	...	9	61	1	39	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	Mischief with aggravating circumstances	7	9	18.25	49.75	1	4	5	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempts ... ..	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mischief, other cases	69	196	67.5	166.25	2	81	83	...	23	...	53	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt... ..	...	...	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto for commission of serious offences	823	876	89.75	126.25	...	80	80	1	52	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempts	16	17	50	53.5	...	8	8	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Criminal trespass, other cases	164	895	125.25	828.75	2	162	164	...	69	...	89	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempts	1	1	8.75	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	2	2	5	75	(e)	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Criminal mis-appropriation of property	27	65	39.75	69.25	1	37	38	...	15	...	20	...	2	...	...	(h)	1	...
	Attempts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)	1	...
19	Cheating	23	86	17	26.75	...	29	29	...	8	5	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Attempts	1	2	.....	.....	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2218	4457	1230.25	2740.75	54	1959	2013	1	101	898	50	862	23	61	5	2	10	...

(a) One person transferred to Heading No. 5, and one to Heading No. 11.

(b) Transferred from Heading No. 8.

(c) Two persons transferred from Class XI., Heading No. 19, and one transferred to Heading No. 18.

(d) One person transferred from Heading No. 8.

(e) Transferred from Heading No. 7.

(f) Of these four persons one was sent to the Dullunda Insane Hospital, one to the Deputy Magistrate of Bongong, and two transferred to the Calcutta Police.

(g) Two persons were transferred to the Calcutta Police, and two to the Magistrate of Jessore.

(h) Transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

(i) Transferred to the Calcutta Police.

258. Of the 862 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, the number discharged under Sections 225 and 250, 259, and 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is detailed in the following Statement :—

NO. OF HEADING.	DISCHARGED UNDER SECTIONS 225 AND 250.	DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 259.	DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 271.	TOTAL DISCHARGED.
1	2	.....	.....	2
2	7	.....	.....	7
3	66	.....	.....	66
4	4	.....	.....	4
5	23	.....	.....	23
Attempt	2	.....	.....	2
7	371	7	4	382
Attempt	3	.....	.....	3
9	26	.....	.....	26
10	21	2	.....	23
11	32	.....	.....	32
12	2	.....	.....	2
13	4	1	12	17
15	24	.....	.....	24
16	16	3	5	24
17	20	.....	.....	20
18	10	.....	.....	10
Total	633	13	21	667

259. There is an increase of 702 cases on the whole under this Class, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The remarkable increase is in cases of dacoity and theft, especially in the Sub-Division of Jehanabad. The scarcity prevailing in that quarter bordering on the Midnapore district, during the past year, was in a great degree, though not entirely the cause. The Magistrate on this subject remarks :—“ I think this crime will not become less frequent. Although the Police have creditably exerted themselves on the whole, they have never succeeded in recovering any large portion of the property stolen in any dacoity, and it may consequently be inferred that the persons who were the instigators and promoters of these offences have never been discovered. No investigation of a dacoity can be called really successful that does not result in the tracing out the property stolen, and it was his success in this particular point that made Mr. Reily's administration as Dacoity Commissioner so successful.” Mr. J. H. Reily is at the present moment successfully engaged in hunting out the receivers of property in this Sub-Division. I have strong reason for believing that the Local Police in enquiries of this nature are more or less obstructive, and that the detective agency is rather thwarted than assisted by them in their exertions to bring the real offenders and receivers to justice.

260. *Dacoity with Murder.*—1st Case.—The accused went to fish in a tank at night, and were opposed by the chowkeedar of the village and his brother, who tried to arrest them; the latter was speared through the heart by one of the dacoits. Five of the accused were convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

261. *2nd Case.*—Complainant's house had been previously attacked by dacoits, and she herself tortured, with the object of making her give up her property, but she persisted in her statement to the Police that nothing had occurred, and contented herself with establishing a couple of watchmen to protect her house, which was in the present instance again attacked, and one of the watchmen murdered and some valuable property stolen. Eleven men were arrested and committed, of whom six were transported for life, and five acquitted.

262. *Dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.*—1st Case.—Complainant and his two brothers beat off a gang of some 15 dacoits, wounding several; the complainant was also wounded. Eight of the accused were committed, of whom the leader, a chowkeedar

and two others, were sentenced to 14 years' transportation, and the rest acquitted. The Police obtained the clue into this case in a very creditable manner.

263. *2nd Case.*—Five hundred rupees was taken and a visitor to the house grievously hurt. The Police made nothing of this case.

264.—*Dacoity, other Cases.*—Of the 19 persons pending trial at the close of 1865, five were convicted, and 14 acquitted.

265. The following is a succinct account of such cases under this head that deserve notice :—

266. *1st Case.*—Some 12 dacoits tortured complainant's wife and took away Rs. 312. Six prisoners were committed, of whom one was acquitted, and five sentenced to seven years' transportation.

267. *2nd Case.*—The dacoits being opposed in their attack took alarm and retreated, complainant with a neighbour followed up, captured the hindmost, who confessed, and was sentenced to 14 years' transportation. Some of the gang were chowkeedars, one of whom absconded and hid himself for the space of two months in one of the Calcutta Famine Relief Depôts.

268. *3rd Case.*—Accused beat the complainant and carried off a box containing title deeds and other valuable documents. It was supposed that the attack was originated by some members of the complainant's family, who were at variance with him. The Jury acquitted.

269. *4th Case.*—This was committed close to the Police Station, the Inspector of which immediately collected his men and confronted the dacoits, some 20 in number. A combat ensued, in which the Police Constables behaved discredibly. The Inspector received a sword-cut on the shoulder, and would have, in all probability, been killed, but for the courage and intervention of a chowkeedar. The Head Constable was slightly wounded. The dacoits beat a retreat and were not discovered at the time, but six men were traced and secured, and eventually committed for trial, of whom one was acquitted, and the rest convicted, with the following result :—

Two 14 years' transportation.	
One 7 ditto	} rigorous imprisonment.
One 5 ditto	
One 3 ditto	

270.—The other cases of dacoity present no special features.

271. *Theft, other Cases.*—In the year 1861, the servant of a Military Officer in the Chinsurah Depôt, absconded with Rs. 1,370 belonging to his master, and was towards the close of the year under report arrested in Fort William. He was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to two years' imprisonment, but he should properly have been committed for trial to the Court of Sessions.

272. *Criminal breach of trust.*—A Collectorate mooktear of the Collector's Office was convicted of mis-appropriating a sum of money entrusted to him as Government revenue, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined Rs. 600.

273. *Cheating.*—A woman of the Byragee caste deceived successively two Brahmins in inducing them to marry her daughter, whom she represented to be as herself, of the Brahmin caste. She was convicted in both cases.

274. None of the other cases included in the above Statement deserve any particular notice.

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275. The following Table shews the operation of the Police in recovering stolen property :—

1	2	3	4		5	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY ON TOTAL LOSS.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY IN CASES WHERE THE OFFENDERS WERE ARRESTED.	
			1866.	Preceding Year.	1866.	Preceding Year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Highway Robbery...	426 3 3	156 15 6	36 13 0	8 5 0	36 13 0	10 10 0
Dacoity ...	15,985 2 9	1,100 12 10	6 14 0	4 12 0	8 1 0	10 8 0
House-trespass, with intent to commit Theft ...	3,211 15 9	1,802 11 6	56 2 0	5 11 0	29 0 0	59 0 0
Theft ...	16,724 8 9	9,611 7 3	57 7 0	41 10 0	31 14 0	
Total ...	36,347 14 6	12,671 15 1	35 0 0	17 5 0	24 3 0	12 1 0

13TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property marks.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	10	20	9	19	(a) 1	19	20	...	4	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die plate or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark ...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document ...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Removing, destroying, &c., trade or property mark, with intent to cause injury ...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempts ...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		13	27	9.75	19.75	1	23	24	...	...	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a.) Three persons transferred to Heading No. 1, Class 6.

276. In a case in heading No. 1 of this Class the accused assumed the garb and seal of a subordinate of the Collector, employed specially in collecting subscriptions and donations for the Orissa Relief Fund. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in transportation.

14TH CLASS.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		ENDING ON 31st DECEMBER 1866. DIED. ESCAPED. TRANSFERRED.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Criminal breach of contract of service	4	10-25

No remarks.

15TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	25	76	45-75	92-5	1	25	26	...	1	1	23	1	...

277. Under this Class there was one conviction on a charge of adultery, the prisoner being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

278. Of the 23 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 14 were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No remarks.

17TH CLASS.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.*

279. Of the six persons acquitted by the Magistrate, four were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

18TH CLASS.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of ...	55	90	34.25	52.25	...	75	75	...	...	55	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	...
2	Chowkeedary and Police cases under Acts XX of 1856 and V of 1861 ...	28	27	247.25	493.25	...	26	26	...	...	22	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
3	Customs Laws, breach of...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ferry Laws, breach of ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Lottery Laws, breach of ...	...	...	.75	6.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Post Office Laws, breach of ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Railway Laws, breach of...	18	80	27.75	81.5	...	29	29	...	...	19	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
8	Salt Laws, breach of ...	...	...	1.25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Pound, breach of ...	42	74	48.5	101	1	54	55	...	...	30	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
10	Income-tax Act, breach of ...	...	...	.25	.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Toll Act, breach of ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Arms Act, breach of ...	...	...	.75	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Act XXII of 1864, breach of ...	5	6	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
14	Mutiny Act, breach of ...	1	1	.25	.25	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Stamp Laws, breach of ...	2	2	.25	.25	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cases under Section 34 of Act V of 1861 ...	92	143	.25	1.5	...	184	184	...	...	104	...	...	29	...	...	...	(a) 1	...
Total ...		240	875	863	698	1	329	330	...	2	235	...	...	87	...	5	...	...	1

(a.) Transferred to Barrackpore.

280. Of the 58 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, ten were discharged under Section 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

281. In a case included in Heading No. 6, a Deputy Post Master was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for opening two registered letters, with the intention of abstracting their contents.

282. Memo. of proceedings taken by the Magisterial Authorities under the several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

283. Security for good behaviour was taken from 75 persons in 21 cases, and from 115 persons in 28 cases for keeping the peace.

284. There were two cases with two persons of recognizance under Section 221, and nine cases with ten persons of breach of bail bond under Section 220.

285. Forty-seven persons were concerned in 47 cases of neglect to support wife and children. Thirty-four persons were arrested, of whom only three were convicted.

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286. The following Table gives the number of accidental deaths reported during the year :—

		Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	From other causes.	TOTAL.
Men	...	49	58	2	3	...	37	149
Women	...	46	109	...	1	1	8	165
Boys	...	68	39	4	3	5	11	130
Girls	...	73	23	3	...	4	5	108
Total	...	236	229	9	7	10	61	552

287. The following Statement shews the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year, as also the crimes for which they were punished :—

Number.	Grade of Police Officers.	Crime for which punished.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.				REMARKS.
			Term of Imprisonment.			Amount of Fine.	
			Years.	Months.	Days.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Sub-Inspector, 4th Grade...	Criminal trespass under Section 447, Indian Penal Code.	10 0 0	Acquitted on appeal.
1	Ditto ditto	Section 29 of Act V of 1861 ...	0	2	0	.....
2	Head Constable, 2nd Grade	False evidence ...	0	1	0	Municipal Head Constable.
1	Ditto 4th ditto	Neglect of duty under Section 29 of Act V of 1861 ...	0	1	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	5 0 0
1	Ditto ditto ...	Extortion ...	...	...	...	20 0 0
1	Ditto ditto ...	Offences against public justice ...	0	5	0	20 0 0	
1	Ditto 3rd ditto	Ditto ditto ...	0	3	0	.....
1	Ditto 4th ditto	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	12 0 0
1	Ditto 2nd ditto	Extortion ...	...	6	0	.....
1	Ditto 4th ditto	Offences against public justice ...	0	3	0	30 0 0	
9	Constable, 3rd Grade ...	Neglect of duty under Section 29 of Act V of 1861 ...	0	2	0	20 stripes of a rattan.
1	Ditto 4th ditto	Ditto ditto ...	0	2	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	15 0 0
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	0	1	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	6 0 0
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	18 0 0
3	Ditto ditto at Rs12ea.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	36 0 0
1	Ditto 3rd ditto	Theft ...	...	...	...	.....
1	Ditto 4th ditto	Ditto ...	0	10	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto	30	Ditto ditto.
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto	10	Ditto ditto.
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto	12	Ditto ditto.
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto	30	Ditto ditto.
1	Ditto 3rd ditto	Breach of Jail discipline	10 0 0	Committed to the Sessions, but acquitted.
1	Ditto ditto	Neglect of duty under Section 29 of Act V of 1861 ...	0	0	7	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	5 0 0
1	Ditto 4th ditto	Assault ...	...	...	...	3 8 0
1	Ditto ditto	(Cheating) ...	...	...	...	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Extortion ...	0	3	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	1	0	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	0	3	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	0	3	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Theft ...	...	...	...	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Committed to the Sessions, but acquitted. 24 stripes of a rattan.
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	0	6	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	1	6	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Gratification ...	0	6	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Offences against public justice ...	0	6	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	0	3	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	0	1	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	Extortion ...	0	3	0	.....
1	Ditto ditto	House-trespass ...	0	2	0	.....
34							

288. I extract *verbatim* the Magistrate's remarks on the working of the Police, in which I fully record my concurrence :—" There has been a most decided improvement in the " working of the Police during the past year, which I attribute entirely to the earnestness of " the present Officiating Superintendent, Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay. Previously too much " importance had been allowed to attach to the drill and deportment of the Police, but Lieu- " tenant Ramsay has caused it to be felt that the first duties of a Police Officer are the pre- " vention and detection of crime. The records of the various Police stations that I have seen, " shew a tolerable amount of work done, and are now I believe correctly kept. I cannot, " however, ascribe much credit to the Police as a detective force. Their shortcomings in this " respect have been specially noticeable in the investigation of dacoities. They have succeed- " ed in gaining a number of convictions, but the amount of stolen property recovered is very " small. This is the more remarkable, as in almost every case more than one prisoner has " confessed. It has been explained to me that those who confess are men who are implicated " for the first time, and who as beginners receive but a very small share of the booty, while " the older hands invariably keep silence. This is I think true, but it follows that the Police " have only succeeded in tracing out the more inexperienced criminals as a rule. Still it " must be admitted that there is a general improvement; and now that Mr. Ramsay has " acquainted himself with the whole district, I look for still further efficiency."

289. " It may be remembered that Mr. Cockerell last year expressed regret that the " then District Superintendent should have laid down a fixed rule as to the percentage of " convictions over acquittals and of stolen property recovered, intimating that no Police " Officer could expect a favorable report unless the percentage was actually or nearly " attained. Mr. Cockerell further pointed out the manner in which cases were rejected in " consequence. I am happy to say all this is changed, and I have no reason to doubt that " the books are kept more fairly."

290. Since these remarks were submitted, Lieutenant Ramsay has, I regret to say, as regards the well-doing of this district, been removed, though it is a matter of much gratifica- tion to observe that his good services have by this transfer been acknowledged and rewarded in a higher, though certainly not a more important, appointment.

291. I would add that Hooghly demands the services of a thoroughly experienced and expert Police Officer, such as it has lost in Lieutenant Ramsay.

292. The total number of persons arrested by the Police, and sent in on their own authority, was 1,757, of whom—

	948	were convicted,
	208	committed,
	577	acquitted,
	6	pending,
	6	died,
	4	escaped, and
	8	transferred.
<hr/>		
Total ...	1,757	
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293. The total number of persons sent in by order of the Magisterial Authorities was 2,660, of whom—

1,121 were convicted,
 29 committed,
 1,442 acquitted,
 59 pending,
 3 died,
 3 escaped, and
 3 transferred.

Total ... 2,660

294. There were altogether seven escapes during the year, of which four were from the custody of the Police, *viz.*, one at the Sudder Station, two at Serampore, and one at Jehanabad. In two, the prisoners were re-captured, and in two not. The Constables from whose custody the prisoners escaped were punished with fine and imprisonment. In the three remaining cases the offenders were on bail, and the amount of their bonds were recovered from their sureties.

295. No reward was paid for the arrest of absconded offenders during the year.

296. All Officers in charge of public money have furnished the required security, except the Court Inspector of the Hooghly Court. This man has been recently appointed, and the District Superintendent has been requested to obtain the prescribed security from him. The surety of a Chowkeedaree Tax Darogah, in the Jehanabad Sub-Division, has withdrawn the security pledged, and the Deputy Magistrate has been requested to obtain fresh security from him

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

For the year 1866.

Number of charges taken by Police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by Police as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by Police.	Average number of days occupied by Police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B., in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
1,009	525	656	4	36	80	

TABLE II.

For the year 1866.

Number of cases before Magistrates or Subordinates under Chapter XV of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summons were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
1,871	333	1,762	830	920	44	

297.

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HOWRAH.

Square Miles. *Souls.*
 AREA 550 POPULATION 9,50,000

1		2		3		4		5	
CRIME.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against public tranquillity...	11	97	9.5	98.25	1.5	.....	.....	1.25
4	Offences by, or relating to, public servants ...	12	12	33.5	39	.....	.. ..	21.5	27
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	58	111	49.25	70.5	8.75	40.5	.....	.....
6	False evidence and offences against public justice	47	65	41.25	61.75	5.75	3.25	.....	.....
7	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, &c.	4	5	2.75	4.25	1.25	.75	.....	.....
8	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	9	15	4.75	12.5	4.25	25	.....	.....
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ...	204	365	42	76.25	162	288.75	.....	.....
11	Offences affecting the human body ...	805	2909	1294.5	3857.75	.....	.....	490.5	950.75
12	Offences against property	1609	2895	901	1495.75	708	1399.25	.....	.....
13	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks	13	26	1.75	2.25	12.25	23.75	.....	.....
14	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1	2	2.5	9.25	.....	.....	1.5	7.25
15	Offences relating to marriage	22	35	28.25	61	.....	.....	6.25	29
16	Defamation	14	19	8.75	13.5	5.25	5.5	.....	.....
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	15	16	6	9.5	9	6.5	.....	.....
18	Miscellaneous offences... ..	2101	3587	1445.25	2374	655.75	1213	.....	.....
Total		4925	10159	3871	8184.5	1951	1970.5	.....	.....

298. The above Statement comprises the number and classes of offences reported to have occurred during the past year, together with the increase and decrease in each class, as compared with the average of the four previous years.

299. The total number of cases was 4,925, with 10,159 persons, to which are to be added 24 cases, with 45 persons pending at the close of 1865, making a total of 4,951 cases, with 10,204 persons. Of these 6,259 persons in 3,805 cases were brought to trial during the year, with the following result :—

4,838 convicted,
 1,356 acquitted or discharged, and
 65 pending.

Total ... 6,259

300. The increase shewn in the number of cases and persons concerned has been explained under the respective classes to which the offences pertain.

301. Classes 1, 2, and 10 are blank, and have therefore been altogether omitted.

3RD CLASS.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1				2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10		
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.							
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Unlawful assembly ...	...	8	24	2.25	19.50	...	24	24	...	...	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	...	5	40	2.50	56.50	...	40	40	...	...	28	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
3	Affray ...	...	8	88	4.75	22.25	...	88	33	...	...	25	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Total		...	11	97	9.5	98.25	...	97	97	...	...	75	...	...	22	...	...	...	...

302. Of the total number of persons exhibited in this Table as acquitted, eight were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

4TH CLASS.—*Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.					
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.					Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1 Offences by public servants ...	3	3	21	26	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 Offences relating to public ser- vants	9	9	12.5	3	...	9	9	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	12	33.5	29	...	12	12	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

303. Of the persons shewn as acquitted, three were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5TH CLASS.—*Contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		PENDING ON 31st DECEMBER 1866.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.			
																Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Contempt of lawful authority ...	58	111	49.25	70.50	...	107	107	46	61

304. These cases, a great many of which were sent in by the Moonsiffs of the district, were chiefly cases under Sections 174 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code. A majority of the cases were found not to be of a nature to warrant conviction of the parties accused.

305. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted under this Class, 43 were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

6TH CLASS.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	False evidence, or subornation, &c. of the same	8	14	15.50	17.50	6	14	20	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	39	51	25.75	44.25	2	51	53	...	...	33	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...		47	65	41.25	61.75	8	65	73	...	1	33	...	...	35	...	4	...	...	...

306. Several of the cases enumerated in group 1 of this Statement were sent up by the Civil Authorities, and were not of such a nature as to justify the conviction criminally of the parties accused. One person was convicted in the Sessions Court for giving false evidence before the Moonsiff of Amptah, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The two persons shewn as pending were also awaiting trial on a similar charge.

307. The offences specified in group 2 were chiefly under Sections 224 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

7TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, &c.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to Coin ...	4	5	2.5	4	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...
2	Offences relating to Govt. Stamps	.....	.....	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	5	2.75	4.25	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...

No remarks.

8TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Weights and Measures.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to weights and measures... ..	9	15	4.75	12.5	...	11	11	...	...	8	...	...	8	...

308. Of the three persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, one was discharged in a case withdrawn under Section 271, and one discharged under Section 250 of the Indian Penal Code.

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9TH CLASS.—Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences affecting public health...	11	21	1	2	...	21	21	...	...	16	...	...	5	...
2	Offences affecting public safety...	177	320	28	44	...	320	320	...	...	251	...	...	69	...
3	Offences affecting public convenience ...	5	10	6-25	16-5	...	10	10	...	...	6	...	...	4	...
4	Offences affecting decency and morals ...	11	14	6-75	13-75	...	14	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	204	365	42	76-25	...	365	365	...	...	287	...	...	78	...

309. Headings 1 and 2 exhibit a considerable increase over the average of the four preceding years, which the Magistrate explains to numerous prosecutions having been instituted during the year of report under Section 277 for fouling the water of public tanks, both in the Town and the Mofussil, and to many persons having been sent in by the Police for causing obstructions under Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code.

310. Of the total number of persons shown as acquitted, 43 were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

11TH CLASS.—*Offences affecting the Human Body.*

1				2		3		4			5		6		7	8	9	10		
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.			CON- VICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		7 8 9 10					
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Murder	...	...	6	10	6·5	18	1	10	11	1	1	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	1·75	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Attempt at ditto	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rape	...	...	1	8	4	4·75	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	...	...	1	1	1·5	1·5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Causing miscarriage, attended with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	·25	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ditto, other cases	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	Exposure of infants	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, other cases...	...	...	1	2	2·25	9·5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
11	Slavery	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	Hurt with aggravating circum- stances	...	...	7	10	18	24	7	10	17	...	8	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto, other cases	...	...	189	397	118·5	189·75	6	161	167	...	...	70	...	...	94	3	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	...	...	1	1	·25	·25	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Criminal force or assault	...	...	614	2481	1129·75	3614·75	1	463	464	...	...	276	...	...	185	3	...	...	...
15	Wrongful confinement	...	...	19	85	10·75	26·75	...	17	17	...	...	11	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
16	Wrongful restraint	...	...	12	15	4	15	...	13	13	...	...	8	...	...	8	2	...	...	...
Total				...	805	2909	1294·5	3857·75	15	685	700	1	9	868	...	3	806	13	...	...

311. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 14 were discharged under Section 225, 4 under Section 259, and 81 under Section 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

312. The one person shewn as pending trial at the close of 1865 against heading "murder" was acquitted at the Sessions Court.

313. The following is a brief notice of the cases of murder that occurred during 1866 :—

314. *1st Case.*—The accused killed his wife in consequence of some family dispute. He was convicted and sentenced by the High Court to capital punishment.

315. *2nd Case.*—The accused, a woman, enticed away and murdered a girl of nine years of age for the sake of her ornaments. She was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life.

316. *3rd Case.*—The prisoner, in a quarrel with his wife, beat her severely with a club which caused her death. The prisoner was convicted after the close of the year, and sentenced to be executed. The High Court modified the sentence to transportation for life.

317. *4th Case.*—The accused stabbed his brother in the stomach with a knife, which resulted in death. The trial was pending before the Sessions Court at the close of the year, since which prisoner has been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

318. *5th Case.*—The deceased having suddenly disappeared was suspected to have been murdered in the house of a woman of ill-fame by the accused (two persons) for his licentious conduct towards a woman of their family. There being no direct proof to bring home the guilt of the offenders, they were discharged.

319. *6th Case.*—In this case deceased quarrelled with the accused, four in number, in the house of a prostitute in which he was severely beaten, and death ensued. The body was removed to an adjacent canal but not discovered. The prisoners were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

320. *Kidnapping or Forcible Abduction.*—Two persons, man and woman, were charged with kidnapping a child for the sake of its ornaments. The former was discharged, the latter committed to the Court of Sessions, where, after the close of the year, she was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

321. *Slavery.*—In this case a child was bought from its parents by the accused during the recent scarcity. The case was pending before the Deputy Magistrate at the close of the year : prisoner was subsequently discharged.

322. *Hurt with aggravating circumstances.*—Of the seven persons pending trial at the close of the year 1865, one was convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation, two to one year each, one to nine months, and one to six months' rigorous imprisonment ; and two acquitted by the Sessions Court.

323. Of the cases that were brought to trial during the year of report, none require to be specially noticed, excepting one in which three persons were concerned, and in which the complainant, a woman, was severely beaten by the prisoners with a mallet. The case was committed to the Sessions, where the offenders were convicted and sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

324. None of the remaining cases exhibited in this Statement deserve any notice.

325. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate under this Class, 14 were discharged under Section 225, 4 under Section 250, 80 under Section 259, and 81 under Section 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

12TH CLASS.—*Offences against Property.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	1	12	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, other cases ...	9	220	3.75	55.75	2	41	43	11	...	4	5	23	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	.25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Robbery, other cases ...	2	7	2	8	6	7	13	2	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Theft with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto, other cases ...	999	1761	586.25	904.25	1	687	688	2	...	563	1	...	60	60	2	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	48	50	27	422.5	...	9	9	...	6	...	...	...	8.1	...	...	...	...
6	Extortion, other cases ...	18	25	7	12.50	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...
7	Criminal breach of trust ...	41	56	18.25	26.50	1	45	46	...	9	...	33	4	...	...	...	...	...
8	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	128	185	22	42.25	...	165	165	...	118	...	81	10	6	...	...	...	...
9	Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	2	2	8	5.50	1	2	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto, other cases ...	35	57	28	57	...	44	44	...	15	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt...	1	1	.25	1.50	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ditto, for commission of serious offences ...	60	121	28.50	48.50	...	35	35	...	22	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto other cases ...	177	235	90.50	149.50	...	76	76	1	35	...	28	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	86	52	31.50	41.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Fraudulent deed and disposition of property ...	...	...	1.50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Criminal mis-appropriation of property ...	89	78	80.25	65.75	4	86	40	...	18	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cheating ...	28	88	20.75	29.50	1	33	84	...	14	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1609	2895	901	1495.75	16	1192	1208	2	16	8.0	1	9	254	89	37	...	...

326. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate under this Class, five were discharged under Section 225, 27 under Section 259, and 8 under Section 271.

327. The increase in the number of offences shewn in this Statement may be attributed to the recent scarcity and high prices.

328. *Dacoity with attempt to cause grievous hurt.*—A gang of ruffians attacked a house and wounded the owner, who gave the alarm and thus collected the neighbours. No property was plundered. The Police could not trace the offenders.

329. *Dacoity, other cases.*—Of the two persons pending trial at the close of 1865, one was acquitted in the Sessions Court, and one discharged by the Magistrate.

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330. The following is a brief notice of the cases that occurred during the year of report :—

331. *1st Case.*—A gang of dacoits attacked a house and plundered therefrom property valued at Rs. 72-4-0. The Police in this also failed to bring the offenders to justice.

332. *2nd Case.*—A band of dacoits plundered a house and carried off property to the value of Rs. 100. The Police entirely failed to bring the real offenders to justice. The chowkeedar of the village was proved to have been neglectful, and was punished under Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code.

333. *3rd Case.*—A similar case, with similar result.

334. *4th Case.*—Dacoits attacked a house and plundered property worth Rs. 200. Plaintiff suspected some persons of the neighbouring villages, but there was no proof to connect them with the case, and they were not sent up for trial.

335. *5th Case.*—A gang of dacoits attacked a homestead and carried off property to the value of Rs. 452-11-0. Twelve men were arrested, sent in by the Police, and committed to the Sessions Court ; one of the number was released and the remaining 11 convicted and sentenced to transportation for ten years each.

336. *6th Case.*—A band of dacoits, headed by a chowkeedar, attacked a house and plundered property amounting to Rs. 320-4. The chowkeedar and five others were arrested, and with them a portion of the plundered property recovered. They were committed to the Sessions, where the case was pending at the close of the year. Five of the prisoners have since been convicted and sentenced,—one, the chowkeedar, to ten, and four to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining prisoner was discharged.

337. *7th Case.*—A boat laden with rice was plundered by a party of some 20 persons. Ten men were arrested, and a portion of the plundered property recovered from them, nine of whom were committed to the Sessions, where the case was pending at the close of the year. Eight of the prisoners have since been convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. The remaining prisoner was discharged.

338. *8th Case.*—A gang of dacoits, headed by two Constables, attacked a house and carried therefrom property valued at Rs. 163-13. The Police arrested and sent in nine persons, including the Constables, for trial, all of whom were committed to the Sessions. The Police Constables were sentenced to transportation for life, and the remaining prisoners to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

339. *9th Case.*—The District Superintendent of Police was of opinion that the plaintiff had exaggerated the amount of his loss, estimated at upwards of Rs. 1,800, and which was really not worth more than Rs. 300. The Police entirely failed to bring the offenders to justice.

340. In addition to the persons sent up for trial in the cases above narrated, the Police arrested three persons concerned in a case that occurred in 1865, and two in connection with one, which occurred in 1864. The two latter were acquitted at the Sessions Court, and the former were all discharged by the Magistrate.

341. *Robbery, other Cases.*—Of the six persons pending trial in the Sessions Court at the close of 1865, four were acquitted, and two convicted and sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

342. The following is a brief notice of the two cases reported to have occurred in 1866 :—

343. *1st Case.*—The plaintiff, who was about to deposit money in the zemindar's kutcherry, was way-laid and plundered of Rs. 61 in cash. The Police arrested and sent in four persons for trial ; these were all discharged for insufficiency of evidence.

344. *Mischief with aggravating circumstances.*—The one person pending trial at the Sessions Court at the close of 1865, for firing a house with the intention of committing theft, was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

345. In the two cases which occurred during the year under report, one for setting fire to a house through enmity, and the other for cutting an embankment with intent to cause damage to standing crops, the persons accused were discharged for insufficiency of evidence.

346. *Criminal Trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt.*—Accused entered a grocer's shop at night, and finding the shop-keeper asleep, stabbed him with a knife, evidently with intent to murder him and make off with his property. He was arrested and committed to the Sessions, where he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for ten years.

347. None of the other cases included in this Statement deserve any special notice.

348. The following Table shews the operation of the Police in recovering plundered and stolen property :—

1	2	3	4		5	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY ON TOTAL LOSS.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY IN CASES WHERE THE OFFENDERS WERE ARRESTED.	
			1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Highway Robbery...	101 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Dacoity ...	2,021 7 0	348 7 0	17 3 10	0 11 5	24 0 8	0 12 0
Lurking house-trespass by night and house-breaking...	4,929 4 0	685 1 0	13 14 4	12 8 2	67 12 2	26 8 0
Theft ...	14,509 1 7	5,731 4 3	39 8 0	38 0 9	57 14 10	75 0 0
Total ...	21,560 12 7	6,764 12 3	31 6 0	28 11 0	54 5 0	56 3 1

349. The figures shewing the percentage of recovery in dacoity during the past year, exhibit a marked improvement as compared with those of the previous year.

13TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	10	20	1.25	1.75	2	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	...	...
2	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal &c., for the purpose of forgery ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or document...	1	4	.5	.5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4	Using a false trade or property mark	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		13	26	1.75	2.25	2	26	28	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	...	...

350. The increase shewn under this Class is attributed by the Magistrate to several cases having been sent in by the subordinate Civil Courts; almost the whole of the persons concerned in these cases were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

351. A person forged a Railway pass, was convicted after the close of the year, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to rigorous imprisonment for the term of one year.

14TH CLASS.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.
1	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	2	2.5	9.25	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

No remarks.

15TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	22	85	28.25	64	8	29	82	...	2	1	...	...	29	...	...	...	...

352. Of the 29 persons shewn as acquitted, 16 were discharged under Section 250, and two under Section 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

16TH CLASS.—*Defamation.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1 Defamation	14	19	8.75	18.5	...	15	15	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...

353. Of the 12 persons shewn as acquitted, eight were discharged under Section 250, and one under Section 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

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17TH CLASS.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.*

1	2		3		4			5			6				7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.			CONVICTED.			ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.				Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
1 Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance	15	16	6	9.5	...	16	16	...	...	7	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...

354. There is a slight increase in the figures exhibited in this Statement, regarding which the Magistrate has given no explanation, observing merely that the cases were of a trifling nature.

355. Of the nine persons shown as acquitted, four were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

18TH CLASS.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1	2		3		4			5			6				7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.			CONVICTED.			ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.				Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
1 Abkaree Laws, breach of	22	42	19.75	28.5	...	42	42	...	...	33	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
2 Police cases under Act V of 1861.	71	127	16	19	...	127	127	...	...	114	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
3 Customs Laws, breach of ... ..	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Lottery Laws, breach of ... ..	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Post Office Laws, breach of	1	1	25	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6 Railway Laws, breach of	124	169	71.75	91.25	...	169	169	...	...	149	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
7 Salt Laws, breach of	21	26	10.25	22.5	...	26	27	...	...	19	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
8 Toll Act, (VIII of 1851) breach of	1	1	25	1.25	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cattle Trespas Act III of 1857, breach of	16	23	10.5	18	...	23	23	...	...	13	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
10 Suburban Act XXI of 1857, breach of	1410	2536	1181.5	1967.75	...	2536	2536	...	...	2361	...	...	174	...	1	...	...	...
11 Shipping Laws, breach of	2	8	3	5.25	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Contract Act XIII of 1859, breach of	29	29	65.25	92	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
13 Act III of 1863 (B. C.) breach of ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Act XIII of 1861, breach of	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
15 Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1861, breach of	407	615	59.25	121.75	...	615	615	...	...	462	...	...	150	...	3	...	...	...
16 Act V of 1866 (B. C.) breach of	5	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2101	3587	1445.25	2374	1	3587	3588	...	...	3167	...	...	415	...	6	...	...	...

356. Of the total number of persons shown as acquitted in this Statement, 154 were discharged under Section 250, and 11 under Section 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

357. Headings Nos. 2, 6, 10, and 15, exhibit an increase as compared with the averages of the four previous years.

358. The increase in Heading No. 2 is accounted for by the Magistrate, in the fact that it includes cases under the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861, which was extended to this district in the latter part of the past year; that in Heading No. 6 is attributed to the vigilance of the Railway Officers in detecting persons attempting to defraud the Railway Company by travelling in carriages of higher classes than those paid for; that in Heading No. 10 is stated to be owing to the strict enforcement of the law against nuisance and drunkenness; and in Heading No. 15 to the enforcement of the Municipal Bye-laws, as well as to vigilance on the part of the Municipal Officers in detecting and giving information of the offences committed both in the town and its suburbs.

359. The one case with one person shown in Heading No. 5 was that in which a Deputy Post Master abstracted a currency note of Rs. 10 from a registered letter; he was prosecuted by his Departmental superior, and was committed for trial to the Sessions Court, where the case was pending at the close of the year. The prisoner has since been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

360. Memo. of proceedings taken under the Criminal Procedure Code by the Magisterial Authorities.

361. Thirty-two persons in 25 cases were brought to trial under Section 282. Of these security was taken from 23 persons in 19 cases.

362. One person in one case furnished security for good behaviour under Section 295.

363. Two persons in two cases were brought to trial under Section 308, but both of them were discharged.

364. One person was tried in one case under Section 316. He was also discharged.

365. The following Police Officers were punished during the year 1866 :—

GRADE.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Amount of fine imposed.
Inspector ... ..	...	...	.....
Sub-Inspector ... ..	...	...	.....
Head Constable	1	2	32 0 0
Constable	12	21	124 12 0
Total	13	23	156 12 0

366. Of the three Head Constables, one was imprisoned under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861, and two fined under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code.

367. Of the Constables punished by imprisonment, eight were under Section 29 of Act V of 1861, one under Section 380, one under Section 202, and two under Section 448 of the Indian Penal Code.

368. Of the Constables punished by fine, 11 were under Section 29 of Act V of 1861, five under Section 352, one under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and four under Act XXI of 1857, for committing nuisance, &c., &c.

369. The following Table shews the number of accidental deaths reported during the year :—

			Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by wild beasts.	By fall of houses, trees, &c.	By falling from roof or tree.	By railway accidents.	Otherwise died.	TOTAL.
Men	...	...	31	38	2	.....	1	5	9	16	102
Women	...	...	26	54	1	.....	3	1	.....	3	88
Boys	...	...	42	20	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	69
Girls	...	...	53	17	1	3	2	.....	.....	3	79
Total	..		152	129	7	4	6	7	9	24	338

370. The total number of persons sent in by the Police on their own authority during the past year was 3,602, of whom—

3,047	were convicted,
53	committed,
495	acquitted, and
7	pending.
<hr/>	
Total ..	3,602
<hr/>	

371. The total number of persons sent in by order of the Magisterial Authorities was 2,612, of whom—

1,749	were convicted,
10	committed,
833	acquitted, and
20	pending.
<hr/>	
Total ...	2,612
<hr/>	

372. There were no escapes from the custody of the Police during the past year.

373. Two applications were made for rewards to Police Officers for the apprehension of absconded offenders. Rs. 10 and 5 were respectively sanctioned; only Rs. 5 was disbursed.

374. The Officer in charge of the Government money in the Criminal Court furnished the requisite security.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

For the year 1866.

Number of charges taken by Police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by Police as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by Police.	Average number of days occupied by Police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B, in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
1,962	435	528	1½	75	25	

TABLE II.

For the year 1866.

Number of cases before Magistrates or Subordinate Magistrates under Chapter XV of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases on which summons were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
1,719	112	1,607	1,285	678	4	

375.

MIDNAPORE.

Square Miles. *Souls.*
 AREA 4,834 POPULATION 11,90,000

1		2		3		4		5	
CRIMES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against public tranquillity	10	57	16	170·75	.....	.....	6	113·75
4	Offences by, or relating to, public servants ..	17	34	29	51·25	.....	.....	12	17·25
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants... ..	131	232	196	375·75	.....	.....	65	143·75
6	False evidence and offences against public justice... ..	59	85	118	182·75	.....	.....	59	97·75
7	Offences relating to coins and Government stamps, &c.	4	4	3·5	8	·5	.....	.....	4
8	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	6	11	9	17	.....	.....	3	6
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	12	13	32	59·5	.....	.....	20	46·5
10	Offences relating to religion ... ..	.....	.....	·5	1·75	.....	.....	·5	1·75
11	Offences affecting the human body	601	763	835·25	1596	.....	.....	234·25	833
12	Offences against property	2,393	10,913	1714·25	3674·75	678·75	7238·25	.....	.....
13	Offences relating to documents or to trade or property marks	13	18	13	28	.....	.....	.....	10
14	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	.....	.....	9	17·25	.....	.....	9	17·25
15	Offences relating to marriage	17	23	40·5	81·5	.....	.....	23·5	58·5
16	Defamation	13	15	32·25	41·75	.....	.....	19·25	26·75
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	11	11	29·25	45·25	.....	.....	18·25	34·25
18	Miscellaneous offences	295	643	472·5	872·75	.....	.....	177·5	229·75
Total		3,582	12,822	3550	7224	32	5598	.....	.....

376. The above Statement comprises the number and classes of offences reported during the year 1866, together with the increase and decrease in each Class as compared with the average of four previous years.

377. The Magistrate reports that the average of the four previous years embraces figures of three years, *viz.*, 1862, 1863 and 1864, in which all cases reported, and the persons said to have been concerned therein, were included ; whereas the figures for 1866 exclude (as those for 1865 did) all cases which the Magistrates pronounce false for statistical purposes.

378. Of the total number of cases reported, 2,088 cases with 4,968 persons, were brought to trial during the year, which, added to 65 cases, with 226 persons pending trial at the close of 1865, give a total of 2,153 cases, with 5,194 persons; of these

	2,453	were convicted,
	2,485	acquitted or discharged,
	44	died,
	16	escaped,
	3	transferred, and
	193	pending.
Total ...	<u>5,194</u>	

379. The convictions were nearly 50 per cent. on the number of persons tried (including those discharged without formal trial).

380. The increase shewn in the foregoing Statement under the 12th Class, has been noticed in its proper place.

381. Classes 1 and 2 are blank, and have therefore been omitted.

3RD CLASS.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
												Pending on 31st December 1866.		Died.	
														Escaped.	
														Transferred.	
1	Unlawful assembly ...	7	38	6.75	73.25	...	30	30	...	...	9	...	...	21	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	1	14	8	86.75	4	15	19	...	1	...	...	4	14	...
3	Affray ...	2	5	1.25	5.75	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...
Total ...		10	57	16	170.75	4	50	54	...	1	18	...	4	36	...

382. Under this Class the Magistrate remarks :—" The tendency of the Police to arrest needlessly for unlawful assembly has been considerably checked."

383. The 14 persons in one case entered in Heading No. 2 were discharged by the Magistrate under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4TH CLASS.—Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences by public servants ...	9	16	8	14	(a) 2	14	16	...	...	9	...	...	7	...
	Attempts ...	...	..	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to public servants ...	8	18	20.75	37	4	14	18	...	...	12	...	...	6	...
	Total ...	17	34	29	51.25	6	28	34	...	...	21	...	...	13	...

(a) Two persons transferred to Heading No. 9, Class 12.

No remarks.

5TH CLASS.—Contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Contempt of lawful authority ...	131	232	196	375.75	5	232	237	...	...	167	...	...	63	...
														6	...
														1	...

384. The decrease shewn under this Class was owing to the strictness with which the law is now enforced on parties disobeying summons. Almost all the cases exhibited were for disobedience of process issued by the Magisterial Authorities.

6TH CLASS.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		7 8 9 10 Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped. Transferred.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	False evidence or subornation of the same	8	11	22.5	86.75	2	11	18	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	2	...	...	...
	Attempts ... ..	...	...	75	75	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	51	74	94.5	144.5	2	67	69	...	3	46	...	...	16	...	3	...	1	...
	Attempts ... ..	...	...	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		59	85	118	162.75	4	78	82	...	3	46	...	1	26	...	5	...	1	...

(a) One person transferred from Heading No. 2, Class XI.

No remarks.

7TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, &c.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to coin ...	4	4	3.5	8	3	4	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...

385. The one person shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, was discharged under Section 225 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

386. None of the cases included in this Statement deserve notice.

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8TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1				2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10					
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.				
																		Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
1	Offences relating to weights and measures... ..			6	11	9	17	...	11	11	4	7			

387. Of the seven persons acquitted by the Magistrate, four persons in one case were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

388. The Magistrate, in respect of these cases, remarks that the Police exercised more discretion than in the preceding year.

9TH CLASS.—*Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
		Pending on 31st December 1866.														
Died.																
Escaped.																
Transferred.																
1	Offences affecting public health...	3	3	5.25	6.25	...	3	3	2	1
2	Offences affecting public safety...	4	5	7	16.75	2	4	6	6
3	Offences affecting public conveni- ence ...	3	3	14.5	24.75	...	2	2	2
4	Offences affecting decency and morals ...	2	2	5.25	11.75	...	2	2	2
Total ...		12	13	32	59.5	2	11	13	12	1

389. In a case shewn in Heading 2 the accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conveying passengers in an over-crowded boat.

10TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Religion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.	CONVICTED.	ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.
								Magistrate.	High Court.
1 Offences relating to religion	5	175	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

11TH CLASS.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.	CON- VICTED.	ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.
								Magistrate.	High Court.
1 Murder ...	20	45	9-25	29-25	(a) 8	82	40	5	7
Attempt to commit ditto ...	...	...	1	1-5	...	...	...	...	...
2 Culpable homicide ...	8	12	6	20-25	(b) 2	10	12	...	8
3 Attempt to commit suicide ...	...	...	8-25	8-5	...	...	...	...	...
4 Rape ...	4	5	8-5	17	2	5	7	...	...
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	1-5	1-5	...	...	...	...	...
5 Unnatural offences ...	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...
6 Causing miscarriage, attended with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	25	1-75	...	...	...	...	...
7 Ditto, other cases ...	1	7	8-75	8-25	...	7	7	...	...
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...
8 Injury to unborn children ...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...
9 Exposure of infants ...	7	10	1-5	8	2	5	7	2	...
10 Kidnapping, with aggravating cir- cumstances ...	1	2	8-5	12-25	...	2	2	...	...
11 Ditto, other cases ...	11	47	6	17-25	4	24	28	5	...
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	25	1-75	...	...	...	...	...
12 Slavery ...	...	...	25	75	...	...	...	...	...
13 Buying or selling a minor for purposes of prostitution ...	2	22	1-75	6-25	...	11	11	...	...
14 Forced Labor ...	...	...	25	75	...	...	...	...	...
15 Hurt with aggravating circum- stances ...	26	46	12-25	83	(c) 7	24	81	6	6
Attempts ...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...
16 Hurt, other cases ...	21	88	52-75	121-75	(d) 11	29	40	...	15
17 Criminal force or assault ...	472	489	664-75	1153	(e) 6	381	387	...	240
18 Wrongful confinement ...	17	25	88-5	121-25	...	20	20	...	7
19 Wrongful restraint ...	11	15	20-5	40-25	...	8	8	...	4
Total ...	601	763	835-25	1596	42	558	600	5	28

(a) One person transferred to Heading No. 2.

(b) One person transferred to Group 2, Class VI.

(c) Eleven persons transferred to Heading No. 16.

(d) Three persons transferred to Heading No. 17.

(e) The case in which one of the persons herein entered was concerned, was proved to be false on judicial enquiry, it has therefore not been shown here.

390. The general result is a decrease in this Class, but an increase has taken place in "murder," "homicide," "exposure of infants," "kidnapping," "selling or buying minors"

for purposes of prostitution," and "grievous hurt." The increase in these cases is to a considerable extent due to the late famine. The decrease under other heads is, according to the Magistrate's remarks, due to two causes: "the reduction of the staff of mooktears, and the effect of famine, public excitement or rebellion, in reducing the file of petty cases."

391. The 3rd to 7th, 17th, 18th, and 20th cases of murder are attributable to famine, and anxiety to preserve the crops against theft by paupers.

392. Of the persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, the following shows the number discharged under Sections 225, 250, 271, and 259 of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

No. of Heading.		Disposed of under Sections 225, 250, 271, and 259 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.	
		Cases.	Persons.
1	...	5	9
2	...	3	7
4 attempt	...	1	1
7	...	1	7
9	...	1	3
10	...	1	2
11	...	3	6
16	...	3	9
17	...	20	35
18	...	2	3
Total	...	40	82

393. In addition to these, eight persons, pending trial at the close of 1865 under Headings Nos. 4, 9, and 16, were discharged without trial.

394. The following is a brief abstract of the cases of murder reported :—

395. *1st Case.*—Deceased complained to her master against her fellow-servants, three of whom cut her throat. The principal was hanged, and the other two were transported for life.

396. *2nd Case.*—Two noted thieves were murdered by some villagers who decoyed them into a house on pretext of robbing it; ten men were committed, but they were all acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

397. *3rd Case.*—Deceased refused to support her destitute sister, who beat her brains out with a curry-stone; she confessed and was executed.

398. *4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Cases.*—The prisoners in each case killed a child for the sake of its ornaments. One was executed, two transported for life, one acquitted, and one sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

399. *8th and 9th Cases.*—Prisoners killed one his wife, and the other his mistress through jealousy; both discharged.

400. *10th Case.*—A man murdered his nephew, who had ejected him from a farm the profits of which the prisoner spent upon his mistress. The murderer and an abettor were transported for life.

401. *11th Case*.—A servant murdered his master and ran off with his property. A reward of Rs. 50 was proclaimed for his apprehension, but without success.

402. *12th Case*.—Deceased (a relative of the chowkeedar of the village) who had illicit connection with his cousin, was murdered by her relatives in the chowkeedar's house. The chowkeedar, after great delay, reported the case as one of dacoity and murder. The Police enquiry was unsatisfactory, and no one was brought to trial.

403. *13th Case*.—A man killed his mistress through jealousy, and afterwards committed suicide. The Investigating Officer was much to blame for not having commenced his enquiry the moment that he reached the spot, and which would have prevented the suicide ; he was reduced in rank and pay.

404. *14th Case*.—A noted bad character was murdered by one of his neighbours, whose house he had fired several times. The Police failed in this case, which was suppressed in the first instance.

405. *15th Case*.—A woman was found dead in her house, with her hands and legs tied. The murder was evidently committed for plunder ; and the Police enquiry proved a failure.

406. *16th Case*.—Deceased was last seen alive walking with prisoner. Next day his body was found close to the prisoner's house with the skull fractured, and the person rifled. The case broke down at the Sessions.

407. *17th Case*.—A man killed his wife for having eaten a meal that he had prepared for himself ; he was transported for life.

408. *18th Case*.—Two men savagely cut the throat of a goat-herd, who had allowed his flock to trespass on their crops. The case broke down before the Sessions Judge.

409. *19th Case*.—Deceased, while returning home, was murdered by one of his neighbours, who absconded immediately after. The body of the missing man has not been found, though his clothing and an umbrella were discovered secreted. The murderer is still at large.

410. In the *20th Case* a man beat to death another suspected of stealing his rice. Police enquiry a failure.

411. *Homicide*.—Cases 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 are attributed to famine.

412. The two persons pending against "homicide" at the close of 1865 were both convicted.

413. The following were the cases of "homicide" reported :—

414. *1st Case*.—The house of the deceased was broken into by thieves who strangled her ; two men were convicted at the Sessions of theft only, and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment.

415. *2nd Case*.—Accused burnt his wife in several places with a hot iron for habitual idleness. She died from the effects of the injury. The man was discharged.

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416. *3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Cases.*—In these cases assaults were committed on persons detected in the act of stealing corn, which resulted in death, sooner or later. One case broke down at the Sessions, and the other three before the Deputy Magistrate of Contai.

417. *7th Case.*—Prisoner in the heat of a quarrel respecting accounts struck an old man, who died shortly after ; he was discharged.

418. *8th Case.*—A woman, with a child in her arms, opposed a party of men who were removing her rice crop ; the child received on its head a blow of a stick aimed at the mother and died ; two men have, since the commencement of the year, been committed to the Sessions.

419. *Rape, 1st Case.*—A Head Constable, charged with forcibly carrying a woman from her house for a criminal purpose, was acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

420. *2nd Case.*—Prisoner enticed away a girl aged 14, and committed rape on her. The girl and another witness died before the trial came on, and prisoner was acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

421. *Exposure of Infants.*—All cases of destitution owing to the famine. One woman was imprisoned for two, and another for four years. The High Court on appeal reduced the latter sentence to six months.

422. In the remaining four cases, the Police did not succeed in discovering the parents.

423. *Kidnapping.*—A recruiter of coolies and two abettors kidnapped a batch of pauper girls who had congregated at the town for charity, and was clandestinely removing them, when they were arrested by the Police : sentence three years' imprisonment each.

424. Two persons kidnapped a girl aged ten years, and were each sentenced to seven years' transportation.

425. *Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution.*—The Contai Police found 14 girls of different ages in possession of 10 prostitutes. Charity towards the starving girls was pleaded by the prisoners. The evidence of immoral intent might have been made strong ; but the Deputy Magistrate committed only one prisoner, who was acquitted by the Judge.

426. *Hurt.*—Cases 2 and 3 due to famine.

427. *1st Case.*—A man wounded with a bill-hook his brother's wife, with whom he had had incestuous intercourse ; and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

428. *2nd Case.*—A savage case. Two grown-up men seized three starving children, who were pilfering crops from the field, and poured a powerful corrosive over them. One of the children died in hospital, one prisoner died during trial, the other was sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' imprisonment.

429. *3rd Case.*—A man burnt a girl whom he discovered stealing his sugar-cane on several parts of her person with a hot iron ; sentence six years' imprisonment.

430. Other cases of a similar nature occurred, but were not brought home.

12TH CLASS.—Offences against Property.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.
								Magistrate.	High Court.
								Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.
								Police.	
								Pending on 31st December 1865.	
								Died.	
								Escaped.	
								Transferred.	
1 Dacoity with murder ...	5	251	1.5	22	...	51	51	27	...
2 Ditto, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	13	340	4.5	46.5	(a) 2	52	54	5	...
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...
3 Dacoity, other cases ...	252	6990	49.25	680.5	(b) 79	1177	1256	298	...
Attempt at ditto ...	23	320	.75	5.25	...	...	...	...	...
4 Robbery, with hurt ...	2	7	.2	.7	...	6	6	2	...
5 Ditto, other cases ...	17	35	18.5	70.25	4	25	29	1	2
Attempt at ditto ...	1	3	.1	2.75	...	...	...	...	...
6 Theft, with aggravating circumstances ...	1	4	.5	.88	...	4	4	...	...
7 Ditto, other cases ...	1014	1560	720.5	1310.5	(c) 17	1256	1273	5	693
Attempt at ditto ...	60	74	158.25	248.25	...	...	...	...	...
8 Extortion ...	34	53	73.75	116	...	45	45	5	...
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...
9 Criminal breach of trust ...	50	82	52.5	82.25	(d) 2	72	74	4	9
10 Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property ...	38	181	38.5	84.5	(e) 26	178	204	59	74
11 Mischief, with aggravating circumstances ...	35	65	16	59	(f) 8	59	67	2	27
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	.75	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
12 Mischief, other cases ...	34	53	65.75	98.25	...	53	53	18	...
Attempt at ditto ...	2	2	.75	.75	...	2	2	2	...
13 Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt ...	1	3	.2	11.25	...	...	...	...	...
14 Ditto for commission of serious offences ...	465	511	164	271.75	(g) 5	241	246	2	148
Attempt at ditto ...	235	260	181.25	205.25	...	3	3	1	...
15 Criminal trespass, other cases ...	37	48	105.75	225	...	40	40	25	...
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	4.25	8.25	...	...	...	...	...
16 Fraudulent deed, and disposition of property ...	...	...	.1	1.25	...	...	...	...	...
17 Criminal misappropriation of property ...	30	50	28.75	44.75	3	44	47	25	...
Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...
18 Cheating ...	14	18	21.75	33.5	...	9	9	1	...
Total ...	2393	10913	1714.25	3674.75	146	3317	3463	405	1030
								303	1520
								151	33
								12	3

(a) One transferred from Heading No. 3, and one from Heading No. 14.

(b) One transferred to Heading No. 2, and 21 to Heading No. 10.

(c) Two transferred to Heading No. 11.

(d) Two persons transferred from Group 1, Class IV.

(e) 21 persons transferred from Heading No. 3.

(f) Two persons transferred from Heading No. 7.

(g) One person transferred to Heading No. 2.

431. The increase shewn under Heads Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, and 14 is attributed by the Magistrate to the effects of the famine. It is worthy of observation that there is no increase of robbery and in the detection of habitual receivers of stolen property. In all other crimes also there is a decrease.

432. Of the 101 persons pending against "dacoity, other cases" at the close of 1865, 79 were convicted, and 22 acquitted or discharged.

433. One thousand three hundred and thirty-five persons in 178 cases of dacoity were arrested during the year. Of these 55 have been exhibited under Heading No. 10, "dishonest retention of stolen property," the prisoners having been convicted of that offence. Of the rest 649 were formally brought to trial with the result as below, the remainder 631 having been discharged by the Magisterial Authorities :—

	271	convicted,
	279	acquitted,
	24	died,
	3	escaped,
	72	pending.
	<hr/>	
Total	...	649
	<hr/>	

434. This shews very unfavorably compared to last year. The Magistrate attributes it to one principal cause—change of Judges. The contrast between the treatment of evidence by a late Judge and his temporary successor, quite stupified the Police for a time. The evidence of a Policeman who had arrested a man, because with his own eyes he had traced grain that had dropped on the road to the prisoner's house within a few hours of the dacoity, was disbelieved on the ground that "the birds of the air would have picked up the grain had any been scattered about." The Judge almost, if not absolutely, declared it to be an impossibility for any one to recognize rice or brass vessels, whereas circumstances often make it quite practicable.

435. The following cases of dacoity deserve notice :—

436. *Dacoity with murder, 1st Case.*—A gang of about 50 professional dacoits attacked the house of a respectable mahajun, and carried away property worth Rs. 2,000, setting fire to the house as they left. The chowkeedar of the house was killed. The Police failed in this case.

437. *2nd and 3rd Cases.*—In these cases two of the inmates of the house, who offered a stout resistance to the dacoits as they were carrying away rice, were killed ; 41 persons were arrested, of whom 23 were transported for life, and the rest acquitted.

438. *4th Case*—In this case the dacoits severely beat the brother of the complainant, who died shortly after ; six persons were committed to the Sessions on personal recognition and were acquitted.

439. *5th Case.*—In this case the Police could find no clue to the offenders.

440. *Dacoity, other Cases.—1st Case.*—A gang of about 25 professional dacoits attacked a house, and carried off property worth Rs. 600 ; 15 men were arrested after a very effective pursuit by the Police, seven persons were sentenced to imprisonment, ranging from seven to four years.

441. *2nd Case.*—Four of the Midnapore pykes signalized themselves in this case by capturing some of the dacoits at the time that they were engaged in securing their plunder ; 10 men were arrested, of whom five were imprisoned for five years each. As a reward for their exemplary conduct, orders have been received to present each of the four pykes with a sword worth Rs. 30, and a purse of Rs. 50.

442. *3rd Case.*—The timely arrival of the Police prevented property from being carried off in this case. The dacoits shewed a bold front, a hand-to-hand fight took place, in which nine of them were captured. One man was killed by a Constable carrying a loaded fowling-piece just as he was about to strike down the Sub-Inspector. The captured nine were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The conduct of the Police was most praiseworthy.

443. *4th Case.*—The Calcutta Dâk Banghy despatch of the 19th March 1866 was robbed by dacoits. A few mathematical instrument boxes and some books, ascertained to have been in the parcels, were found with five men, who were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

444. *5th Case.*—Sixteen men led by professional dacoits robbed a house of property worth Rs. 3,000 ; 14 men were arrested, of whom four were imprisoned from seven to five years.

445. *6th Case.*—A mahajun proceeding with rice, pulses, &c., to Balasore, was on the way set upon by about 25 villagers, who carried off the whole of his property. The Police failed in this case.

446. The other cases do not demand separate notice. They are, however, generally noteworthy in this respect, that the principal object of the offenders in most of them was merely to obtain grain for food.

447. *Robbery, 1st Case.*—Two men severely wounded a way-farer, and were making off with his property when they were arrested ; one of them escaped through the negligence of the village chowkeedar, and the other was pending trial at the close of the year.

448. *2nd Case.*—Three women, on being refused the loan of some rice, severely wounded deceased, another female, with a stone. They were convicted and imprisoned for five years each.

449. *Criminal breach of trust.*—A chuprassee, on guard over the Government Salt Golahs, with three accomplices, made away with a quantity of the salt entrusted to his care. The principal was sentenced to seven, and the other three each to two years' imprisonment.

450. A Sub-Inspector of Police, charged with embezzlement, committed suicide by swallowing " dhuttoora " the night that he was arrested.

451. *Mischief.*—The chowkeedar of a village set fire to the house of a mahajun, who refused him rice on credit.

452. *Cheating.*—The Native Doctor of Tumlook took a sum of Rs. 320 from certain villagers on pretence of influencing the Sub-Divisional Officer in dismissing certain rent suits. He was convicted after the close of the year, and imprisoned for one year. The sentence was upheld by the High Court on appeal.

453. The following Table shews the operation of the Police in recovering stolen property :—

1	2	3	4		5	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY ON TOTAL LOSS.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY IN CASES WHERE THE OFFENDERS WERE ARRESTED.	
			1866.	Preceding year.	1866.	Preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacoity	49,193 0 0	6,515 0 0	13 3 10	12 2 8	16 12 5	12 2 8
Robbery	168 0 0	29 0 0	17 4 2	22 5 5	17 4 2	22 5 5
Lurking, house-trespass, and theft ...	11,166 0 0	1,971 0 0	17 10 5	23 13 5	17 10 5	23 13 5
Theft	11,919 0 0	4,194 0 0	35 3 0	56 5 3	35 3 0	56 5 3
Total	72,446 0 0	12,709 0 0	17 8 8	22 6 6	17 9 0	22 6 6

13TH CLASS.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.
								Magistrate.	High Court.
1 Forgery, or uttering forged documents or papers	10	12	9.75	23.25	2	12	14	...	3
2 Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery ...	2	5	1.5	3	...	4	4	...	...
3 Fraudulently destroying a will or other document	1	1	1.5	1.5	...	2	2	...	...
4 Using a false trade or property mark ... ..	...	...	.25	.25	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	18	13	28	2	18	20	...	3

454. In five of the ten cases exhibited in Group 1, five persons forged zemindaree receipts ; three were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and two were acquitted.

455. In the course of a search of stolen property, the Police discovered counterfeit seals and forged documents in the house of a man, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

456. A man destroyed certain documents of his creditor which he had secured on the pretext of clearing up his accounts ; he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

14TH CLASS.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		7 8 9 10				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Criminal breach of contract of service ... ..	...	...	9	17.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

15TH CLASS.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.		Pending on 31st December 1866. Died. Escaped Transferred.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	17	23	40.5	81.5	8	7	10	1	...	8	6

457. One person shewn in column "acquitted by the Magistrate," was discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

458. The Magistrate attributes the decrease perceptible under this Class to the strictness with which complaints are now scrutinized; summons are not granted, unless the examination of plaintiff discloses a criminal offence beyond question as to law.

16TH CLASS.—*Defamation.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1866.	AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.										
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1 Defamation	13	15	32.25	41.75	...	7	7	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

459. The decrease under this Head is also explained by the Magistrate by reasons already stated under the 15th Class.

460. Of the five persons shewn in column "acquitted by the Magistrate," three in two cases were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17TH CLASS.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.*

1			2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance resulting in death or grievous hurt		...	...	1	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, other cases		11	11	28.25	14	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total			11	11	29.25	15.25	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

461. One person in one case in Group 2 of this Statement was discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

18TH CLASS.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1866.		AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, DISCHARGED, OR RELEASED ON BAIL.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1866.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of...	23	36	22-25	42-25	...	36	36	...	...	27	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ferry laws, ditto ...	2	3	7-75	10-25	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Salt Laws, ditto ...	188	488	207	372	9	488	497	...	...	826	...	156	...	7	6	2	...	...
4	Cattle Trespass Laws, ditto	10	14	83	81	...	13	13	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Arms Act, ditto ...	...	...	1-25	2-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cooley Emigration Act, ditto	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Post Office Act, ditto ...	...	...	75	1-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Stamp Act, ditto ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Police cases under Act V of 1861	64	85	198	359-25	...	85	85	...	...	72	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...
10	Income Tax Act, breach of	...	...	75	1-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Electric Telegraph, ditto	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Act XXI of 1865, ditto ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Act V of 1864 ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Section 21 of Act XX of 1817	6	15	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		295	648	472-5	872-75	9	642	651	...	...	440	...	194	...	9	6	2	...	...

No remarks.

462. Memo. shewing the proceedings taken by the Magisterial Authorities under the several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

463. Nineteen persons in three cases furnished security for good behaviour, and 31 persons in seven cases for keeping the peace during the year.

464. Forty-one persons in 24 cases were arrested in consequence of proceedings taken under Sections 219 and 220. Of these 37 were punished, and four discharged.

465. Sixteen persons in nine cases were brought to trial under Section 221, of whom 14 were punished, one released, and one was pending at the close of the year.

466. In 11 cases 11 persons were punished for frivolous and vexatious complaints under Section 270, and one person in one case for contempt under Section 163.

467. The following Table shows the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year :—

GRADE.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Amount.	REMARKS.
Inspectors ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) Also fined Rs. 500.
Sub-Inspectors ...	1	.....	.....	500 0 0	
Head Constables ...	3	.....	4	52 4 0	
Constables ...	(b) 79	.....	78	394 2 0	(b) Transported for life.
Village Police ...	25	2	2	17 0 0	
Total	108	2	84	963 6 0	

468. The Sub-Inspector and four of the seven Head Constables exhibited in the foregoing Statement were convicted of the offence described in Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

469. Of the remaining three Head Constables, one was punished under Section 202, and one under Section 174 of the Penal Code, and one under Section 29 of Act V of 1861. The Constables and Village Police were punished for offences provided for in the several Sections of the Penal Code, besides 107 Constables punished under Section 29 of the Police Act. Twelve officers of the Village Police and two Constables were also punished for breach of salt and other special laws.

470. The following Table shows the number of accidental deaths reported during the year :—

	Drowned.	By the bite of snake.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	By bite of mad animals.	By other accidents.	TOTAL.
Men	30	99	...	18	30	...	26	203
Women	54	123	8	10	9	...	17	221
Boys... ..	141	63	4	11	11	...	10	240
Girls... ..	155	52	6	4	10	...	5	232
Total	380	337	18	43	60	...	58	896

471. The total number of persons arrested by the Police on their own authority was 3,553, of whom

1,962	were convicted or committed,
1,461	acquitted or discharged,
30	died,
14	escaped,
3	transferred, and
83	pending.
Total ...	3,553

472. The total number of persons sent in by order of the Magisterial Authorities was 1,415, of whom

750	were convicted or committed,
622	acquitted or discharged,
2	died,
2	escaped, and
39	pending.
Total ...	1,415

473. Sixteen persons escaped from the custody of the Police during the year, of whom seven were captured, the remaining nine were still at large ; five Constables were punished with fine and imprisonment for neglect of duty.

474. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 472 were paid during the year to parties arresting dacoits or other absconded offenders.

475. The securities of the Officers entrusted with public funds were tested and found sufficient, except in the case of the Officer in charge of the public money at the Sub-Division of Gurbetta, who has been directed to furnish a fresh security.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

For the year 1866.

Number of charges taken by Police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by Police as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by Police.	Average number of days occupied by Police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B., in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
1,259	1,591	1,147	3	23	24	

TABLE II.

For the year 1866.

Number of cases before Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates under Chapter XV of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases on which summons were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
2,001	287	1,714	485	365	11	

476.

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477. In conclusion I would beg to be permitted to add a few remarks with reference to the operations of the Police, and I will preface them by giving *in extenso* the observations of the Magistrate of Midnapore, who, I consider, has fairly represented their state. " I continue to think well of the Police. They have been by no means so successful as last year, but they have had the misfortune (in that sense) of a striking change in the principles followed by the several Sessions Judges who have sat in the year.

“ It is difficult to persuade them, as it is difficult to persuade most judicial Officers, that it is their duty to send men up whom they believe guilty, or guilty in all probability, and to leave the result to other hands. The effect therefore of frequent acquittals has been to shake their faith in the value of sworn statements, and to puzzle them extremely—what to do with positive evidence when they have got it. I must say I go a good way with the Police in their sentiments on this point; and if I did not think they had been led rather too far the other way during previous years, I would say it was doing them a real injury. As it is, I think they will be all the better for it in the long run. They have shewn considerable improvement in comprehending the laws and rules for their guidance; but the great want of the force is, as has been so frequently remarked, familiarity with the people. They do not mix with them, and know little about them compared to the old Burkundazes. The superior Officers above the Head Constables do better, because they do not live with their men, and are more intelligent. The Rank and File are very much of Sepoys in their habits.”

478. The Midnapore Police have had the advantage of being superintended by a very efficient and painstaking Officer, otherwise as a body I consider them to be inferior to those of other districts in this Division. I have made a point of making close enquiry from those likely to be conversant with the subject as to the working of the Police whenever I am on circuit, and the general impression is that there has been a great improvement within the past two or three years. There is a general complaint against the up-countrymen enlisted in the service, as being stupid and more oppressive than those of the Lower Provinces.

479. The amalgamation of the Municipal Police with the ordinary Constabulary has had some good effect, but there is too great a tendency to keep the former collected in the Police stations, and a want of supervision on their part to prevent nuisances and encroachments on the public thoroughfares which are carried on in their view. It has frequently been remarked to me that the additional expense entailed in maintaining this force is not attended with good results, and that petty larceny and burglary is not checked. My own observations confirm this opinion.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. MONTRESOR,

Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

POLICE REPORTS FOR 1866.

Remarks on the Magisterial and Police Officers employed during the year.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICT OF BANCOORAH.

69. The following Officers were employed during the year :—

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. W. S. WELLS.	Magistrate.	From 1st January to 7th May.	Sudder Station.	... ..	A very excellent Magistrate for this District, which he knew well, and in which he worked with great assiduity.
MR. D. CUNLIFFE.	Ditto.	From 8th May to 31st December.	Ditto.	... ..	An old Officer of the Government, having the very best intentions, but possessing most perverse judgment, which, had he remained for any length of time in the district, would have been attended with most fatal results. Mr. Cunliffe, as his remarks shew, failed to give attention to the supervision of his Sub - Divisional Officers.
BABOO PROTAP CHUNDER CHATTERJEE.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st January to 27th December.	Ditto.	Was principally employed in fiscal duties, and I saw very little of his criminal work, as no cases of appeal came before me.	Is a better Revenue than Criminal Officer, but persevering and anxious to do his duty.
BABOO KANTEE CHUNDER CHATTERJEE.	Ditto ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	I have not seen any of this Officer's work, as all the cases of appeal were heard by the Sessions Judge.	This Officer performed the greater part of the criminal business of the Sudder Station during the year, and I am surprised to find the Magistrate unable to report upon his proceedings. I consider him a very pains-taking and deserving Officer, and I have been much pleased with such of his work as has come to my notice.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. J. R. HALLETT.	Assistant Magistrate, with powers of a 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	Mr. Hallett is, I consider, a most promising Officer; he possesses sound judgment, is pains-taking and attentive to his duties.	I concur in this opinion regarding Mr. Hallett.
MOULVIE ALLY MAHOMED.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st January to 16th April. From 1st July to 31st December.	Ditto. Raneegunge.	Is, as remarked by my predecessor, a disappointed Officer, wanting in energy and disposed to be irritable and brow-beating on the bench.	I have seen nothing in this Officer's conduct, which I have an opportunity of judging for the last 10 years, to admit of my concurring in this opinion. I know him to be an honest and upright Officer of great independence and fair judgment.
MR. W. J. MATHEWS.	Ditto, with ordinary powers.	From 14th July to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	This is the first appointment held by this Officer under Government. He is most attentive to his duties; and, although few cases have been decided by him, he has rendered efficient assistance in preparing cases for the Magistrate's disposal—thefts in which flogging had to be administered—the Deputy Magistrate not having jurisdiction; and he performed other miscellaneous work.	I know nothing of this Officer's work.
MR. H. CLARK.	Assistant Magistrate, with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Bood Bood.	Mr. H. Clark is, I consider, an energetic, industrious, and pains-taking Officer. The cases which came before me in appeal were carefully adjudicated.	I concur in these remarks.
MR. G. E. PORTER.	Ditto ditto.	From 1st January to 4th February.	Raneegunge.	Left the Sub-Division before I took charge of the District.	Mr. Porter conducted the duties of this Sub-Division with great efficiency. He was at Raneegunge but one month of the year, and, therefore, I can do no better than repeat my remarks of the previous year:—"Is a most promising young Officer. He doubtless has had but little experience, but he won't be long in acquiring it."

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. J. A. HOPKINS.	Assistant Magistrate, with powers of a 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 5th February to 31st December.	Raneegunge.	Deserves commendation for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the arduous duties of the Raneegunge Sub-Division during the period of scarcity and increase of crime. He takes great interest in his work, and is a pains-taking and hard-working Officer. The majority of his orders in appeal were confirmed by this Court.	Is a most excellent Officer, taking much interest in his Sub-Division, and conducting the duties in connection with it with much efficiency.
BABOO HEM CHUNDER KURR.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st January to 24th July, and from 19th October to 27th December.	Gurbetta.	I have seen none of this Officer's work, and can record no opinion regarding his qualifications.	A most invaluable Officer of the Government, and one of the best Sub-Divisional Officers in the Division.
BABOO HUREEB CHURN GHOSE.	Ditto.	From 25th July to 18th October.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	I was satisfied with this Officer's proceedings during the time he was attached to this Division.
MOULVIE RUZEE OODEEN.	Ditto, with ordinary powers.	From 28th May to 30th June.	Sudder Station.	He is a promising Officer and attentive to his duties.	Did his work well.
BABOO LUCHMI NARAIN PUNDIT.	Ditto, with full powers.	From 28th to 31st December.	Ditto.	Has recently joined his appointment, but promises well.	Was too short a time in the District to admit of my forming any opinion.
MR. H. M. WEATHRELL.	District Superintendent of Police.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	Mr. Cunliffe has not left any written record of his opinion of this Officer's qualifications; but Mr. Wells, in his Annual Report for 1865, stated that Mr. Weathrell had great experience, and that he had found him a most useful and energetic assistant. That Mr. Wells' remarks are equally good for 1866, a glance at the Crime statement is sufficient to shew.	I entertain a very high opinion of Mr. Weathrell as a Police Officer, and can only repeat my remarks of last year. His management of the Police administration in the Bancoorah District during the year is most commendable.
MR. E. P. USSHER.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	From 28th April to 31st December.	Ditto.	I do not know anything of this Officer's work.	Promises to be a useful Officer.
MR. J. S. LARMINIE.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 28th July.	Raneegunge.	Ditto ditto.	I was well pleased with this Officer's proceedings.
MR. J. B. MILLIE.	Ditto.	From 29th July to 31st December.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	I have seen but little of this Officer's work.

DISTRICT OF BEERBHOOM.

135. The following Officers were employed during the year:—

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. J. M. LEWIS.	Magistrate.	From 1st January to 18th Augt., and from 21st to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	... ..	Officiated as Magistrate throughout the year, with the exception of three months, during which time he held the Judge's office at Hooghly. Mr. Lewis is a most indefatigable and earnest Officer, specially suited for the District over which he has presided for the last two years, much to my satisfaction. During the time that he was absent, the office was held by Mr. T. Grant.
MR. TREVOR GRANT.	Offg. Ditto.	From 19th August to 20th December.	Ditto.	... ..	I was absent in Europe the whole time that this Officer held the office, and, consequently, saw nothing of his work during that time; but I have had an opportunity of since acquiring some little insight into his proceedings since my return. Mr. T. Grant is an Officer of rare ability, and I have seen some of his work performed in a most masterly manner. He has unfortunately a want of punctual business habits, which, in a Magistrate's office, are so essential; but I can gladly report that he has much improved from what he was in previous years.
MR. W. W. HUNTER.	Assistant Ditto with powers of a 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 12th March to 19th May.	Ditto.	Was employed on special duty; very little work was made over to him, but what he did he did well.	I saw nothing of Mr. Hunter's proceedings.
MR. W. B. OLDHAM.	Ditto, with powers of a 2nd Class ditto.	From 1st April to 28th July.	Ditto.	A hard-working and able young Officer, whose early transfer I much regretted.	Ditto ditto.
BABOO WOOMACHURN BANERJEE.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers of a Magistrate.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	A hard-working and conscientious Officer, in whom I place the greatest confidence.	I fully concur in this opinion of this deserving Officer.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MOULVIE WAJEE OOLLA.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers of a Magistrate.	From 1st January to 31st October, and from 1st to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	Nothing has occurred since last year to alter the opinion I recorded regarding the work of this Officer. At the same time, I cannot help noticing that he does not appear to have secured the confidence of the people.	The Magistrate's remarks are fully correct; for some cause or another I never heard this Officer favourably spoken of; but his foppishness, I think, disfavoured his popularity as much as any thing.
BABOO RADHANATH GANGOOLY.	Deputy Magistrate, with powers of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	Has been occasionally somewhat careless in the decision of the petty cases he has had to try, but his omissions have never been of a serious character. This Officer is about to apply for his pension.	A very deserving Officer of the old type and thoroughly honest. Has since been granted an annuity.
MR. C. J. HAMPTON.	Honorary Magistrate.	From 1st January to 25th May.	Rampore Haut.	This gentleman lent me his most cordial and effective assistance up to the time of his departure from this District.	I am glad to report Mr. Hampton's return to Rampore Haut, where he has so cheerfully and ably held the office of an Honorary Magistrate.
MR. H. RAIT.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 31st May.	Gonatea.	This gentleman relinquished his post in May last.	I saw nothing of the proceedings of these gentlemen, who have relinquished their posts of Honorary Magistrates.
MR. W. W. FARQUHARSON.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 30th May.	Ellam Bazar.	Up to the time when he relinquished the active duties of the Magistracy, this gentleman afforded me the most active assistance.	
POLICE OFFICERS.					
CAPTAIN T. BUTTANSHAW.	District Superintendent of Police.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	Is careful and judicious. The immunity of crime the District has enjoyed during the present scarcity, I attribute mainly to his management.	Has performed the duties of his office much to my satisfaction.
MR. W. B. BIGNELL.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	From 27th March to 31st December.	Ditto.	I have seen nothing of this Officer's work.	A very promising young Officer.

The following Subordinate Officers are thus favorably spoken of :—

MOONSHEE GOLAM RUSOOL.	First Grade Inspector.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	Keeps up the high character recorded of him last year.
BABOO KRISTO CHUNDER SHAH.	Court Inspector.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Is intelligent, and anxious to do his duty.

DISTRICT OF BURDWAN.

227. The following Officers were employed during the year:—

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. STUART HOGG.	Magistrate.	From 1st Jan. to 28th March.	Sudder Station.	... ..	I have reported for the last three years on the ability of this Officer as a District Magistrate. Mr. Hogg's election to the important office he now holds is sufficient to render any further report from me unnecessary.
MR. D. J. McNEILE.	Ditto.	From 23rd May to 23rd June.	Ditto.	... ..	Was merely one month in the District, when he was suddenly removed to Orissa.
MR. H. L. HARRISON.	Offg. Ditto.	From 1st April to 22nd May, and from 24th to 27th June.	Ditto.	An able, hard-working, and thoroughly conscientious Officer, whose opinion is always reliable.	I concur fully in these remarks. Mr. Harrison has been since elected to an office immediately connected with the Government. I am exceedingly sorry to lose his services in this Division, where he shewed himself to be an Officer of excellent judgment and great ability.
	Joint Magistrate.	From 8th Feb. to 31st March, 23rd May to 23rd June, 28th June to 8th August, and 12th October to 31st December.			
MR. A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE.	Magistrate.	From 2nd November to 31st December.	Ditto.	... ..	I have no great opinion of this Officer.
MR. G. L. HARRIS.	Offg. Ditto.	From 28th June to 31st October.	Ditto.	... ..	I saw none of this Officer's work during the short time he held office during the latter part of the year. I know him, however, to be an Officer of great worth and experience.
MR. W. V. TAYLOR.	Joint Magistrate.	From 1st to 31st January.	Ditto.	... ..	Gave me satisfaction.
MR. C. F. MAGRATH.	Asst. Magistrate, with powers of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 1st January to 30th September.	Ditto.	This Officer, though he had only 2nd Class Subordinate powers, had acquired considerable knowledge of his work, and was of very great assistance to this Office. He had to leave for England owing to his illness, contracted in investigating the injury done by the floods of the Damooda.	A very smart young Officer.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. H. CLARK.	Assistant Magistrate, with powers of a 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Bood Bood.	An energetic and good executive Officer, who keeps his Sub-Division in good order. He has also paid considerable attention to law; but his judicial proceedings shew a certain want of judgment.	I concur in these remarks.
BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER MITTER.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st January to 25th February;	Cutwa.	Has been 10 out of 12 months in charge of the Jehanabad Sub-Division, only one Thanna of which is in this District; consequently, the Hooghly Magistrate has better opportunities for reporting on him. I believe he is a good Officer.	I consider him the best native Deputy Magistrate in the Division.
		and From 3rd March to 31st December.	Jehanabad.		
BABOO KALLIKA DOSS DUTT.	Ditto.	From 13th March to 31st December;	Cutwa.	Succeeded the last named Officer at Jehanabad, Cutwa. I regard him as an energetic and sharp Officer. His judicial decisions appear to me about the average in quality.	Has given me general satisfaction.
		and From 1st January to 2nd March.	Jehanabad.		
BABOO GOUE DOSS BYSACK.	Ditto.	From 4th September to 31st December.	Ditto.	The remarks made on Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter apply to this Officer.	Has been but a short time in this Division. He is an Officer of good reputation, and has shewn himself worthy of the reports regarding him in the adjoining Division.
MOULVIE ABDOOR ROHMAN.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Noticed under Hooghly.
BABOO OBEHOY CHURN BOSE.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 13th October, and from 14th November to 31st December.	Culnah.	Has retired on a pension.	Was rapidly declining in activity and the necessary requirements for a Sub-Division.
BABOO PROTAP NARAIN SING.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 13th October;	Sudder Station.	A pains-taking and hard-working Officer. His work, however, leaves room for great improvement.	I see a gradual improvement in this Officer's proceedings.
		From 14th October to 13th November;	Culnah.		
		and From 14th November to 31st December.	Sudder Station.		

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. E. G. MAN.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 12th September to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	Was only here for a short time. He appears to be a careful Judicial Officer.	I scarcely saw anything of this Officer's work.
BABOO RAMNARIAN SOMADAR.	Ditto, with powers of a 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 1st January to 23rd May, and from 1st July to 14th November.	Ditto.	A very pains-taking and trustworthy Officer, since transferred to Midnapore. He is a fair Judicial Officer, but has only 1st Class Subordinate powers.	I consider him a fair Officer, better suited for the Revenue than Criminal side.
BABOO NITTOLLOL DEY.	Ditto ditto, 2nd Class ditto ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	A Special Registration Officer, invested with Act X. powers, and with those of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate. He promises to make a good Officer.	Has done his best to become acquainted with his duties.
MR. W. HAY.	Ditto.	From 21st to 31st December.	Ditto.	Only just been appointed; also promises well.	A young Officer, of whose qualifications I know nothing.
BABOO HITLALL MISSEK.	Honorary Magistrate, with ditto ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Mancoor.	Bestows a great deal of his time on his Honorary duties, in which he takes great interest. Has recently received well-merited promotion. Deserves my best thanks for the attention and ability with which he performs his work.	A most worthy and excellent landed proprietor, giving his whole time and attention to the welfare and amelioration of his tenantry, and eminently suited as an Honorary Magistrate, in which post he has done good work, and rendered valuable assistance to the Government.
BABOO SHARODAPERSAUD ROY.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Chuckdigee.	Only occasionally takes up cases. I have not seen any of his work.	Did but little Magisterial work; but such as he did take up, was well done.
POLICE OFFICERS.					
MAJOR D. OSBORN.	District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.	From 1st to 20th January.	Sudder Station.	Left the district before I joined.	Was suffering from general indisposition during the short time he held office in the District during the year, when he proceeded to Europe on leave.
MR. A. BLAIR.	Offg. District Superintendent of Police.	From 21st January to 2nd March.	Ditto.	Ditto.	A promising Police Officer.
	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	From 1st to 20th January.			
MR. O. P. USHER.	Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	From 1st January to 27th April.	Ditto.	Ditto.	I saw scarcely anything of Mr. Usher's work.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
LIEUTENANT W. B. BIRCH.	District Superintendent of Police.	From 3rd March to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	An intelligent and ready Officer, who displays uncommon energy and considerable method in all he undertakes. Lieut. Birch is well acquainted with the District, and deserves my best thanks for valuable and cordial assistance rendered in the Famine Relief, Municipal, and other Departments.	Lieutenant Birch has worked a remarkable change in the Burdwan Police, and superintended the force with great success. The Magistrate's acknowledgment of his services has been justly rendered. With Officers of such stamp and tact, the new Constabulary must succeed.
MR. H. WILKINS.	Assistant Superintendent.	From 1st November to 31st December.	.....	Joined at the close of the year.	

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY.

297. The following Officers were employed during the past year:—

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. R. V. COCKERELL.	Magistrate.	From 1st January to 10th Aug.	Sudder Station.	... ..	I can do no better than repeat my observations of the past year, and remark that I very much regretted to lose the services of so excellent and talented an Officer, specially suited for the exercise of the chief executive functions of an important district:— “Mr. R. V. Cockerell is a most excellent Magistrate, possessing great knowledge of his district, and the duties of his office, and in being much respected by every class of the community, and accessible to all, his services in this important district have been eminently useful.”
MR. G. S. PARK.	Offg. Ditto.	From 11th August to 31st December.	Ditto.	... ..	Has proved a suitable successor to Mr. Cockerell, and has performed his duties much to my satisfaction.
	Joint Magistrate.	From 1st January to 7th Aug.	Ditto.		
MR. R. H. PAWSY.	Ditto.	From 8th August to 31st December.	Ditto.	I formed a high opinion of this gentleman as an executive Officer. His energy was very remarkable, and he has afforded me great assistance. He bids fair to make an excellent District Officer.	I concur.
MR. T. M. KIRKWOOD.	Assistant Do., with ordinary and special powers.	From 1st January to 11th June.	Ditto.	Left two months before I assumed charge. I learned however from Mr. Cockerell that he took a keen interest in his work, and I believe did it well.	A very industrious and pains-taking young Officer.
BAROO RAKHAL DOSS MOOKERJEE.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	Of this Officer I have a high opinion. He is assuming, pains-taking, and a very deserving Officer.	Has done his work most creditably.
MR. W. R. POGSON.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Was entirely employed in Excise and Revenue duties during the year.	Has performed but little work on the Criminal side.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
BABOO GOUR DOSS BYSACK.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st January to 13th Aug. From 14th August to 31st December.	Sudder Station. Jehanabad.	Is a good Officer, and has given me satisfaction. I know him to have good administrative ability, and he should, I think, be placed in charge of a Sub-Division.	Has since been transferred to another Division. Is a deserving Officer of the Government, and did his work well.
BABOO CHUNDER NARAIN SING.	Ditto, with ordinary & special powers.	From 1st Feby. to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	Has not been very long in the public service, but he has been studying hard to pass his examination, and promises to be a good Officer.	I saw nothing of this Officer's proceedings during the year.
MR. W. H. RYLAND.	Ditto, with full powers.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Serampore.	Has a very heavy charge in his hands, that of the important Sub-Division of Serampore. He is an able and most pains-taking Officer; and in addition, his great experience makes him a very valuable servant of Government.	A most invaluable Officer, eminently suited for the charge of the important Sub-Division over which he has been placed.
MR. J. D'CRUZE.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Is a very hard-working Officer, and has given me satisfaction.	I concur.
BABOO GOPAL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Has always borne an admirable character, and is, I believe, highly thought of for his integrity and an earnest desire to do justice.	Ditto.
BABOO KALLIKA DOSS DUTT.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 3rd March.	Jehanabad.	Was an Officer who was thought highly of by my predecessor, but I myself had no knowledge of his work.	Is noticed in the Burdwan District to which he was transferred.
BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER MITTER.	Ditto.	From 4th March to 31st December.	Ditto.	Was engaged from commencement of August to commencement of December in Famine Relief operations. I know him however to be intelligent and assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and he is well acquainted with his work.	One of the best and most intelligent Deputy Magistrates in the Division.
MOULOVER ABDOOR ROHOMAN.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	Is a shrewd and sensible Officer, and it is much to be regretted that he has no knowledge of English, and is not thoroughly acquainted with Bengalee.	I concur in these remarks of the Magistrate.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
POLICE OFFICERS.					
LIEUTENANT H. B. SANDERSON.	District Superintendent of Police.	From 1st January to 23rd April.	Sudder Station.	Left the district, and, I believe, the Department early in the year.	My remarks of the past year are applicable to the short period that Lieut. Sanderson officiated as District Superintendent.
LIEUTENANT H. M. RAMSAY.	Offg. Ditto.	From 17th May to 31st December.	Ditto.	Of this gentleman, who has officiated since May last, I think very highly. When he received charge, the Police were not in a very satisfactory state. They had thought too much of department to the neglect of their most important duties. Mr. Ramsay has changed all this. He takes a thorough heart-felt interest in his work, and will, I feel sure, effect great improvement in the Force.	I have given my opinion of Lieut. Ramsay in the body of the report, and it is merely necessary for me to state here that I consider him a most efficient Officer.
MR. H. G. WILKINS.	Assistant Superintendent.	From 1st January to 30th June.	Ditto.	Has left the district.	Noticed under the Burdwan District.
MR. E. A. VINES.	Ditto.	From 10th May to 31st December.	Ditto.	Is an acute and intelligent Officer, and the District Superintendent reports him as being of great assistance.	A most promising young Officer.
MR. G. RABAN.	Ditto.	From 17th Apl. to 31st December.	Ditto.	This is his first district, and he has been learning his work since he joined. He ought to do well.	Suffered much from ill health, was most industrious, and promises well.

Of the subordinate Police Officers mention is made of Inspectors Messrs. Cavenagh and Cadet, both of whom are reported by the Magistrate as continuing to merit the esteem of their superiors. Mention is also made of Inspector Abdool Mabood, who is stated as having evinced the same acumen that has distinguished him under both the old and new system. I do not entertain a high opinion of Inspector Cadet, and should be glad to see him transferred to another Sub-Division. Inspectors Cavenagh and Abdool Mabood are excellent Police Officers.

DISTRICT OF HOWRAH.

375. The following Officers were employed during the year :—

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. E. C. CRASTER.	Magistrate.	From 1st to 11th Jan.	Sudder Station.	... ..	I gave my opinion regarding these Officers last year, and it is unnecessary for me to report further on the operations of six weeks of the commencement of the year under review.
MR. W. CORNELL.	Ditto.	From 12th January to 16th Feb.	Ditto.		
MR. H. BALFOUR.	Ditto.	From 17th Feby. to 8th Aug., and from 11th Oct. to 31st December.	Ditto.		
MR. H. L. HARRISON.	Ditto.	From 9th August to 10th October.	Ditto.	... ..	During the time that he had charge of the District, he gave me every satisfaction.
MR. J. R. B. ROSS.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	I consider a very efficient Officer, most careful in the investigation of all cases trivial or otherwise transferred to him.	Has done his work most carefully and given me general satisfaction.
BABOO DWARKA NATH BANERJEA.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Does not always exercise a strict supervision over his office, otherwise I have been satisfied generally with his disposal of cases in his capacity of Depy. Magistrate.	Is an Officer of good intention, but of no extraordinary capacity; better suited for a less important district than Howrah.
MR. J. A. RICKETTS.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 6th April.	Ditto.	Is an industrious Officer, but I found him occasionally somewhat careless in the performance of his duties.	Has been noticed under the Burdwan District, to which he is now attached.
MR. E. B. GODFREY.	Ditto.	From 28th April to 31st December.	Ditto.	Is pains-taking, but a want of judgment has on more than one occasion greatly interfered with the due performance of his duties as a judicial Officer.	I have seen but little of this Officer's criminal work, and can therefore only accept the report of the Magistrate.
BABOO KRISHNA CHUNDER ROY.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	Is an Officer deserving of great merit. I have invariably found him most industrious and pains-taking.	Has done his work creditably.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
CAPTAIN W. GORDON.	District Superintendent of Police.	From 1st Jan. to 30th June.	.....	Is a good Police Officer, and I am able to report favorably of his superintendence of the Police during the six months he officiated in this District.	Had a better opportunity of scrutinizing the proceedings of his District Superintendent than I had. But it was my opinion that Captain Gordon was wanting in energy, and gave his subordinates too much independence.
LIEUTENANT R. P. DAVIS.	Ditto.	From 1st July to 23rd Oct.	.....	I feel confident that there are very few Police Officers who surpass Lieutenant Davis for zeal and activity in the performance of his duties as a District Superintendent. Through his energy two very serious cases of theft were brought to light in a most creditable manner.	Superintended the Police of the District with marked efficiency.
LIEUTENANT A. R. WILKINSON.	District Superintendent.	From 24th October to 31st December.	.....	Is deserving of great credit for the way in which he conducted his duties during the two months he was District Superintendent towards the close of the year.	Is a good Police Officer, and has performed his duty in a most creditable manner.

No insertion is made by the Magistrate of any other Subordinate Officers of Police, but he remarks that "all the Inspectors performed their duties satisfactorily."

DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE.

476. The following Officers were employed during the year :—

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. W. J. HERSCHEL.	Magistrate.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	... ..	Mr. Herschel was in charge throughout the year. I can do no better than repeat my remarks regarding this Officer for the year 1865:— "The manner in which "Mr. Herschel has "conducted the duties "of the Magistracy "of this important "district, has given "me the very great- "est satisfaction, ably "and cheerfully assist- "ed in the Execu- "tive by Mr. Adams, "the District Super- "intendent of Police; "very great success "has attended his "untiring labor in "checking and de- "tecting crime during "a time of unknown "scarcity. And at "the same time record "in this place my ac- "knowledgments of "the very able and "efficient manner in "which he has super- "intended the criminal "administration of this "executive and im- "portant district."
MR. TREVOR GRANT.	Joint Magistrate.	Ditto.	Ditto	I continue to think highly of this Officer's abilities and interest in his work. He is not nearly so indifferent to it as he used to be.	An Officer of rare ability, and as described by the Magistrate "taking great interest in his work," which he has performed with much satisfaction to all concerned.
MR. W. E. WARD.	Ditto.	From 15th May to 12th December.	Ditto.	A most systematic Officer and a very quick worker. As an Assistant, he is invaluable. I have seen little of his original work, but what I saw shewed great decision.	I entertain a very high opinion of this Officer, who did good service and rendered valuable assistance to the Magistrate during the six months he was attached to Midnapore.
MR. W. VERNER.	Asst. Magistrate, with powers of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	A careful, accurate, and independent-minded Officer. He has very reliable judgment for his years.	A young Officer of great promise.
MR. E. G. MAN.	Depy. Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st July to 2nd September.	Ditto.	I do not think this Officer gives sufficient care to his work.	I saw none of this Officer's work on the criminal side.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. J. A. RICKETTS.	Depy. Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st April to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	A steady methodical Officer, somewhat slow.	I concur.
MR. A. RATTRAY.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Contai.	A most intelligent young Officer, very well acquainted with his jurisdiction.	I record with much gratification my appreciation of Mr. Rattray's labors during the year. He has a very extensive Sub-Division which he has supervised with great success.
BABOO JADUB CHUNDER GHOSE.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Tumlook.	An active Officer of considerable intelligence in general matters, but not good in judicial cases.	Active and intelligent, but, as remarked by the Magistrate, not possessed of the best judgment. He has however done his work well.
BABOO HEM CHUNDER KUR.	Ditto.	Ditto to 26th December.	Gurbetta.	An Officer of first-rate administrative powers.	An apparent error in 3rd column, as he was absent from his Sub-Division in superintending relief operations in connection with the late famine. He is one of the best native administrative Officers I have ever seen, and suited for a more important Sub-Division than the one he now holds.
BABOO HURRY CHURN GHOSE.	Ditto.	From 18th January to 31st December.	Sudder Station.	A fair Officer.	} I concur in these remarks.
BABOO KUMLAKANT BYSACK.	Ditto.	From 1st August to 31st December.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
BABOO BURRODAKANTO MOZOOMDAR.	Ditto, with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	From 1st April to 31st December.	Ditto.	In his first year; promises fairly.	I know little or nothing of this Officer.
BABOO POORNOO CHUNDER BANERJEA.	Ditto, with full powers.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Ditto.	Will shortly leave the service.	Has since left the service. Was an Officer of considerable ability and experience.
BABOO RAMNABAIN SOMADHAR.	Ditto, with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.	From 1st October to 31st December.	Ditto.	Lacks energy, but is willing enough to do his work.	An Officer of experience, but, as observed by the Magistrate, deficient in energy.
BABOO KRISHNAPERSAUD GHOSE	Ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December.	Contai.	An intelligent conscientious Officer who takes great pains in all he does.	Very hard-working and conscientious, and has given general satisfaction.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Period of employment.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. J. A. CLARKE.	Honorary Magistrate, with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	From 8th May to 30th July.	Chuttergunge.	I have not seen any of this gentleman's cases, which indeed were extremely few in number.	This gentleman held the powers of an Honorary Magistrate, but owing to the multifarious duties connected with the large estates of Messrs Watson and Co. was unable to devote much time to criminal business.

POLICE OFFICERS.

<i>Names and Rank of Police Officers.</i>	<i>Remarks by District Superintendent.</i>	<i>Remarks by Magistrate.</i>	<i>Remarks by Commissioner.</i>
MR. F. ADAMS, District Superintendent of Police.	... ..	A most devoted Officer, who thoroughly understands his work.	A most invaluable Police Officer. Active, careful, and devoted to his business, and ever ready to assist the Magistracy. I know few Officers in the Police like him.
MR. J. H. JOHNSTON, 2nd Grade Asst. Superintendent.	An Officer of very good parts; his work has been performed satisfactorily.	I generally agree.	Will make a good Officer.
MR. W. KILBY, 2nd Grade Asst. Superintendent.	Left the district in June 1866. He was of much assistance, and worked satisfactorily and diligently.	Ditto.	Is a very promising young Officer, who, I regret, has left the Division.
MR. P. F. H. PUGH, 2nd Grade Asst. Superintendent.	A very active, willing, and energetic Officer.	I generally concur.	I concur.
MR. M. F. BEAMISH, Assist. Superintendent.	Is an active and willing Officer, and is gaining in experience.	Ditto.	Ditto.

The Magistrate reports the undermentioned Officers to be commendable for able performance of their duty during the year 1866:—

Inspector Dinobondhoo Chuckerbutty.
 „ Juggernath Chuckerbutty.
 „ Hurro Prosaud Doss.*
 „ Sreenath Chunder Ghose.
 Sub-Inspector Essan Chunder Mookerjea.
 „ Prankisto Roy.

* This most efficient Officer has, I regret to say, since been recommended for dismissal from the service.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1868.

READ the Police Report of the Burdwan Division for 1866.

Read also the Police Report of the same Division for 1865, and orders thereon.

Bancoorah.—The General Statement of this District exhibits a considerable increase of crime under headings 6 and 12. In the latter class of offences this increase is, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, attributable to the scarcity which prevailed during the year. The result of the trials in all classes of cases is very satisfactory, the convictions being 67 per cent. against 27 per cent. of acquittals.

2. In the 5th Class of Offences the proportion of convictions to acquittals is satisfactory.

3. It is gratifying to observe that Offences of the 6th Class are being prosecuted with vigor, and that the result of the trials has been so successful.

4. The ratio of convictions to acquittals in offences of the 11th Class may be regarded as fair. In the cases of murder especially, the action of the Police is creditable to the Force. In the 7th case of murder and in the 5th case of culpable homicide, death would appear to have resulted from natural causes. The 3rd case of culpable homicide would, as remarked by the Commissioner, appear to have been really a case of murder.

5. The result of trials in the case of offences of the 12th Class is eminently satisfactory. But the large number of persons discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code apparently shows that sufficient check was not exercised over the institution of false cases. The action of the Police in the cases of dacoity has been marked by success.

6. The operations of the Police in the recovery of property appear to have been unsuccessful, the result showing a great falling off as compared with the previous year. But this may, perhaps, in a great measure be accounted for by the nature of the property stolen or plundered, which in a large proportion of cases seems to have consisted of perishable articles of food.

7. Heading 8 (breach of the Income Tax Laws) should be expunged from the Table of Miscellaneous Offences, the laws having been rescinded. And generally those headings may be omitted under which no cases have occurred during the year under review.

8. Deaths from snake-bites, and, indeed, accidental deaths under all heads generally, have increased in numbers since the previous year.

9. The result of trials is satisfactory in cases sent up by the Police, as well as in those in which the accused were sent in by order of the Magisterial Authorities.

10. The figures in Column 5 of Appendix Table I seem to imply that the Magistrate did not take much interest in the Police work of the District, or he would probably have seen reason to direct further enquiry in more than five cases out of 1,671 which had been rejected by the Police.

The proportion of acquittals to convictions, exhibited in Table II, evinces a lax check over the institution of false cases generally. The number of cases in which the complainant was fined under Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is very insignificant, compared with the number of defendants discharged on trial.

11. *Beerbhoom*.—In this District the decrease of crime under heading 11 is satisfactory, and the increase under heading 12, though serious, is doubtless to be attributed mainly, if not altogether, to the famine. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, very satisfactory.

12. In offences of the 3rd Class the trials show favorable results.

13. The increase in the number of cases of the 5th Class indicates that the Courts of this District are actuated by a praiseworthy determination to enforce obedience to their orders, and the successful results of the prosecutions instituted afford reason to believe that these proceedings will be attended with good effect.

14. The ratio of convictions to acquittals in the case of offences of the 11th Class is satisfactory. It is not clear why the cases referred to in paragraphs 82 and 83 of the Commissioner's report were excluded from the statement. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that only one conviction was obtained out of five cases of murder.

15. The result of trials for offences of the 12th Class by the Court of Session, as well as by the Magisterial Authorities, is favorable to the committing Officer and to the Police.

16. The percentage of the stolen property recovered by the Police, though still poor, is higher than it was in the previous year.

17. The ratio of convictions to acquittals in the case of offences of the 18th Class is, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, extremely satisfactory. Heading 2 (breach of Customs Laws) should, however, be expunged from the Table.

18. The average time employed by the Police in their enquiries, as shown in Appendix Table I is creditable to the activity of the force.

19. The figures given in Appendix Table II cannot be reconciled, either with the statistics shown in paragraph 71, or with the results indicated in paragraphs 129 and 130. It would appear as though cases under Chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure had been excluded from the preceding Tabular Statements, as has been already pointed out in paragraph 14. The Commissioner should report whether this is the case.

20. *Burdwan*.—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the very great increase of crime exhibited in the General Statement of this District, especially under heading 11. It is remarked, however, that the unfavorable results in the year of report may in a measure be attributable to a want of uniformity in the preparation of the Returns during the period of comparison. The increase under the 12th heading is, as remarked by the Commissioner, due, in all likelihood, to the scarcity which prevailed during a part of the year.

21. The result of trials for offences of the 4th Class is unfavorable.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that prosecutions for offences of the 5th Class have been steadily instituted and conducted with fair results, as the proportion of convictions to acquittals testifies.

23. The large number of acquittals in the cases of perjury is greatly to be deplored.

24. In offences of the 11th Class, the discharges are nearly six times as numerous as the convictions. This is mainly the result of an insufficient check upon the institution of petty cases, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the commitments in several cases of heinous crime were also unsuccessful.

25. In offences of the 12th Class, the discharges again preponderate over the acquittals. The action of the Police in cases of dacoity seems to have been only moderately successful.

26. The operations of the Police in the recovery of stolen property are creditable to the Force, and show a decided improvement on the results of last year.

27. The result of the prosecutions for forgery is to be regretted. The Commissioner refers to his remarks under Class 6, but no remarks whatever appear to have been made.

28. From the Table of Offences of the 18th Class, in this District also, heading 6 (breach of Income Tax Act), should be omitted, and, generally speaking, all headings may be omitted under which no actual cases have occurred during the year of report.

29. There appear to have been a lamentable number of accidental deaths during the year.

30. The results of trials in cases sent in by the Police are satisfactory, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that out of 644 cases which were rejected by them, the Magistrate ordered further enquiry in 21 only. It is hoped that the important duty of directing the operations of the Police is not neglected by the present Magistrate.

31. The very large number of persons discharged by the Magisterial Authorities, as shown in paragraphs 138 and 222, would seem to indicate that an insufficient check is exercised over the institution of false and frivolous charges. This inference is further borne out by the results exhibited in the Statement of Offences of the 15th Class and others, and by the Appendix, Table II. It would appear from the latter Table that convictions were not obtained in one-third of the cases in which the accused were summoned before the Court, and out of upwards of 1,200 complaints which were then rejected, in 62 only were amends awarded to the complainant. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that the time of the Authorities, both Magisterial and Police, must have been very needlessly taken up with this unprofitable and petty litigation.

32. *Hooghly*.—There is an increase of crime observable under headings 5 and 12 of the General Statement of this District. On the other hand it is satisfactory to notice the decrease in offences affecting the human body.

33. From the Table of Offences of the 5th Class, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the provisions of the law regarding nuisances have been vigorously enforced, though from the large number of acquittals, it would appear that the prosecutions have not always been instituted with discrimination.

34. The results in offences under the 6th Class, considering the nature of the cases, may be considered satisfactory.

35. Out of 27 persons arrested for murder during the year, five only were convicted. The Commissioner does not state whether this failure of justice is to be attributed to the insufficiency of the evidence on which the commitments were made, or whether there is cause to be dissatisfied with

the verdict of the jury. In the 5th case, the enquiry seems to have been mismanaged by the Police, but in some of the other cases, as narrated, the proof would appear to have been ordinarily sufficient for conviction. The Commissioner ascribes the decrease in the number of petty offences of this class to the strict provisions of the new law which debarred unqualified Mookhtears from practising in the Courts. It is undoubtedly true that such men do foment litigation to a certain extent, but it is to be observed at the same time that the decrease of petty complaints last year is by no means general even in this Division.

36. The proportion of convictions to acquittals in offences of the 12th Class is generally satisfactory. The Commissioner should state his reasons for the belief expressed in paragraph 259 of his Report, that the Local Police are more or less obstructive to the enquiries of the Detective Department, and that the Detective Agency is rather thwarted than assisted by the Regular Police in the exertions of the former to bring the real offenders to justice. The 4th case of simple dacoity should be reported on specially.

37. The operations of the Police in the recovery of stolen property show a marked improvement, the percentage of recovery being just double that of the previous year.

38. In the Table of Offences of the 18th Class, heading 3 (breach of Customs Law), and heading 10 (breach of Income Tax Act), should be omitted in future. The results of trials in this class of cases is satisfactory.

39. The number of accidental deaths by drowning as well as of those which are reported to have resulted from snake-bites is so large, that the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to receive a special report on the subject. It is to be hoped that the Police satisfy themselves carefully that these deaths are not attributable to any other than the causes stated.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe the terms of high commendation, in which both the Commissioner and the Magistrate, in paragraphs 288-291 of the Report, have spoken of the exertions of the late District Superintendent, Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay. The thanks of the Government are due to that Officer for the energetic manner in which he is stated to have conducted his Police duties in the District.

41. The result of trials in the case of persons sent in by the Police on their own authority is satisfactory. The results of those cases, in which the accused were summoned by the Magisterial Authorities, evince less discrimination in the admission of complaints.

42. The Inspector-General of Police will be requested to satisfy himself that the Court Inspector at Hooghly has deposited the required security.

43. The large number of persons released, as compared with the number convicted, show in Appendix, Table II, clearly proves that more complaints might have been summarily dismissed.

44. *Howrah.*—In the General Statement of this District, the Lieutenant-Governor notices a marked increase of crime under headings 9, 12, and 18; though it is satisfactory to find a decrease under heading 11. The ratio of convictions to acquittals in all cases shows discrimination in the admission, and the greatest success in the prosecution, of complaints.

45. The result of trials in offences of the 3rd Class is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, satisfactory.

46. In offences of the 5th Class, the results are decidedly unfavorable. The Commissioner should explain why the majority of the cases were found not to be of a nature to warrant the conviction of the accused parties.

47. A similar explanation should be submitted in respect to the cases under heading 1 of the Table of Offences of the 6th Class, in which the prosecutions were notably unsuccessful.

48. The increase in the number of offences of the 9th Class leads the Lieutenant-Governor to believe that the public health and convenience have engaged the attention of the Magistrate of Howrah during the year.

49. In offences of the 11th Class, the proportion of convictions to acquittals is satisfactory.

50. The results of trial for offences of the 12th Class are also very satisfactory both as regards commitments and trials by the Magistrates. The prosecutions in dacoity cases were successfully conducted.

51. The operations of the Police in the recovery of stolen property, especially in cases of dacoity, show a slight improvement over the results of the previous year.

52. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion there seems to have been a complete failure of justice in offences of the 13th Class. The cases are said to have been sent up for trial by the Civil Courts, and the evidence to have been insufficient for committal. The Commissioner should furnish a fuller report on these cases.

53. The Table of Offences of the 15th Class clearly evinces the absence of a proper check on the institution of false and groundless charges. Appendix, Table II, also shows that compensation was awarded in no more than four of such cases during the year.

54. The ratio of convictions to acquittals in trials for offences of the 18th Class is eminently satisfactory. But headings 3 and 4 (breach of Customs and Lottery Laws) should be omitted from the Table of this class of offences.

55. Although the number of accidental deaths has decreased since last year, yet the deaths from drowning and snake-bites continue to be very numerous.

56. The result of trials is favorable both in cases sent in by the Police on their own authority, and also in those taken up by the Magisterial Authorities.

57. Column 4 of Appendix, Table I, shews that the enquiries of the Police in this District were conducted with promptness and energy.

58. *Midnapore*.—The large increase of crime under heading 12 of the General Statement of this District is due to the famine which prevailed there during the year of report. A decrease is observable in offences affecting the human body.

59. In the 3rd Class of offences the prosecutions were not successful.

60. The complete failure of justice in the cases of perjury is much to be regretted.

61. The prosecutions in cases of the 11th class were not so successful as they might have been; and the results shew that complaints were admitted too freely. The number of murders has largely increased since the previous year; and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the action of the Police in bringing the offenders to justice is characterised by a want of detective skill. The enquiry in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, and 20th cases appears to have proved a complete failure. The results of the prosecution of parties charged with buying minors for purposes of prostitution are to be regretted.

62. The result of trials in the case of offences of the 12th Class is altogether unfavorable; owing partly to the large number of dacoits, who were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. These numerous discharges would seem to indicate that the arrests were made in most cases on bare suspicion. The action of the Police in the cases of dacoity was, however, generally successful, and special credit is due to them for their conduct in the 3rd case.

63. The force was not, however, so successful as in the previous year in their operations for the recovery of stolen property.

64. The proportion of convictions to acquittals for offences of the 18th Class is satisfactory. Heading 10 (breach of Income Tax Law) should however be omitted from the Table of this class of offences.

65. The large number of officers and men of the Police punished during the year is not creditable to the force in this District.

66. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that something should be done to enquire into the causes of the excessive number of deaths reported to result from drowning and snake-bites. He trusts that the Police endeavour to satisfy themselves that deaths so reported are not caused otherwise.

67. Column 5 of Appendix, Table I, shows that the Magistrate, out of nearly 3,000 charges which were rejected by the Police, directed further enquiry in no more than 24.

68. *General.*—In future the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in Table II., called for by Government Circular No. 178, dated 9th January 1866, an analysis may be given of the persons released, distributing them into "By default," "By compromise," and "By judgment."

69. *Paragraph 69.*—It should have been stated whether the Magistrate of the several Districts had visited any of the Police Out-posts, and, if so, how many and how often. This information should now be submitted for 1866, and it should always be included in future Annual Reports. It is very important that Magistrates should make themselves acquainted, as much as possible, with the conduct and proceedings of the Rural Police.

70. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the favorable testimony borne to the services of the following Officers:—

Bancoorah.—Mr. Wells, Baboo Kantee Chunder Chatterjee, Mr. J. R. Hallett, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hopkins, Baboo Hemchunder Ker, Mr. Weatherall, and Mr. Larminie.

Beerbhoom.—Mr. Lewis, Mr. Grant, Baboo Woomachurn Banerjee, and Captain Buttanshaw.

Burdwan.—Messrs. Hogg, Harrison, and Magrath, Baboos Issur Chunder Mitter, Kalikadoss Dutt, and Gourdos Bysack; and Lieutenant Birch of the Police.

Hooghly.—Messrs. Cockerell, Park, Pawsey, and Kirkwood, Baboos Rakhaloss Mookerjee and Gourdos Bysack, Mr. Ryland, Baboos Issur Chunder Mitter and Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee and Lieutenant Ramsay.

Howrah.—Messrs. Balfour, Harrison, and Ross, and Lieutenants Davis and Wilkinson.

Midnapore.—Messrs. Herschel, Grant, Ward, Verner, and Rattray, Baboos Hemchunder Ker and Krishna Chunder Ghose, and Messrs. Adams and Kilby.

70. His Honor desires that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to the following Honorary Magistrates for the services rendered by them during the year—

Mr. C. J. Hampton, Baboo Sharodaprosaud Roy, and Mr. H. J. A. Clarke.

A special letter of thanks has been addressed to Baboo Hetloll Misser

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 424.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for information and guidance.

No. 425.

Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Police Report be forwarded for information to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, whose special attention is drawn to paragraph 42 of the Report.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 22nd January 1866.

A. MACKENZIE,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Handwritten: 2-9-90 R. S. D. S.

REPORT

OF THE

POLICE OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

BY

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT PRESS

1869.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

BY

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1869.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
POLICE OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION
For 1868.

No. 195.

FROM

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

FORT WILLIAM,

Dated Burdwan, the 9th August 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Police Administration of this Division for the year 1868, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Circular letters, Nos. 8025 and 4296, dated 3rd December 1863 and 22nd August 1864.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

Officiating Commissioner.

DISTRICT OF BANCOORAH.

Square miles.

Souls.

AREA

..

.. 4,683

POPULATION ..

.. 7,42,700

CRIME.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	...	...	21	134	9	58.2	12	75.8	...	...
4	Ditto by, or relating to public servants ...	...	...	13	16	10	16	3	...	...	...
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	...	...	87	232	129.2	315	...	...	42.2	83
6	False evidence and offences against public justice ...	...	...	60	86	50.4	117.6	...	...	20.4	31.6
8	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	3	7	3.4	5	...	2	.4	...
9	Ditto affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ...	...	...	25	41	21.6	47.8	3.4	...	...	6.8
11	Ditto affecting the human body ...	...	...	269	493	394.4	792.4	...	...	125.4	299.4
12	Ditto against property ...	...	...	1,080	1,786	1,122.6	2,049.6	...	...	36.6	263.6
13	Ditto relating to documents and to trade or property-marks ...	...	...	3	4	3.2	8	...	...	.2	4
15	Ditto relating to marriage ...	...	...	21	26	10	19.4	11	6.6	...	...
16	Defamation ...	...	...	3	3	3.8	6.4	...	...	.8	3.4
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ...	...	...	5	5	14.4	19.6	...	...	9.4	14.6
18	Miscellaneous offences ...	...	...	257	427	418.8	1,025.8	...	...	161.8	601.8
Total				1,853	3,260	2,220.8	4,483.8	29.4	84.4	367.8	1,223.8

1. This Statement comprises the number and classes of offences reported to have occurred during the year 1868, together with the increase and decrease in each class as compared with the average of the five previous years.

2. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 2,489, which, added to 105 persons pending at the close of 1867, makes a total of 2,594 persons, who were brought to trial during the year under review. Of these, 1,681 were convicted, 831 acquitted, 80 were pending, and 2 transferred.

3. The increase or decrease under the several classes has been explained in the proper place under those classes.

4. Classes I., II., VII., X., and XIV., being blank, have been altogether omitted.

CLASS III.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Unlawful assembly ...	10	75	5.4	39.6	...	65	65	...	...	48	...	...	15	...	2	...	...	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	5	36	1	8.6	...	17	17	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
3	Affray ...	6	23	2.6	10	...	23	23	...	...	9	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...
Total		21	134	9	58.2	...	105	105	...	...	71	...	...	31	...	3	...	...	...

5. There is a considerable increase in the number of cases shewn above as compared both with the year 1867 and the average of the previous five years, for which the Magistrate finds it difficult to account. Most of them originate in disputes between cultivators about land and crops.

6. In one case the family and friends of a judgment debtor were convicted of affray in assaulting a peon of a civil court, who, in company with the decree-holder, had seized some cattle in execution. The accused, however, were subsequently acquitted on appeal.

7. Of the 31 persons shewn as acquitted, 10 were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CLASS IV.—*Offences by, or relating to Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences by public servants ...	9	13	7.4	10.4	2	13	14	...	1	5	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
2	Ditto relating to public servants	4	4	2.6	5.6	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	16	10	16	2	16	18	...	1	6	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...

8. There is a slight increase in the number of cases shewn in this class as compared with the average of the five previous years, though there is a falling off in the number both of cases and persons as compared with the figures of 1867.

9. Of the 13 cases, there were nine under Section 161 and four under Sections 170 and 171 of the Indian Penal Code. Of the 18 persons brought to trial, three Head Constables were tried under Section 161 of the Penal Code, but all of them were discharged.

10. The following cases deserve mention.

11. *1st Case.*—A Brahmin of Sonamooke gave himself out to be an assessor of licence tax, and travelled about among the remote villages, from whose inhabitants he exacted money under the above pretence. He had managed to possess himself of some old civil court and other processes, bearing impressment of an official seal, as well as a quantity of old Bengali forms, which he carried about as his office records. They were well calculated to deceive the common villagers. He was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. *2nd Case.*—A Municipal Head Constable of Pattrashaire was convicted (after the expiry of the year) of receiving an illegal gratification. He was found guilty in four separate prosecutions, and there is no doubt that he had been long in the habit of levying blackmail on the village. He was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

13. *3rd Case.*—A man was accused of personating a Constable of the Bengal Police. It appeared that he had bought some old uniform of a policeman and was wearing it innocently. He was discharged.

14. Of the two persons pending trial at the close of 1867, one was discharged by the Joint-Magistrate and the other was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

15. Of the 10 persons shewn as acquitted under this class of offence, six were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CLASS V.—*Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.*

1	2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.			
1	87	232	120·2	315	10	230	240	...	...	195	...	...	39	...	6	...	...
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...																	

16. There is a considerable decrease in the cases included in this class as compared with 1867 as well as the average of the five previous years. Of the 87 cases reported during the year, six were instituted on the motion of the civil courts.

17. In one case the complaint was brought in the court of the Assistant Magistrate of Raneegunge by a peon of the court of the Moonsiff of Roghoonathpore. The Assistant Magistrate convicted the accused, thinking that the peon appeared by order of the Moonsiff. As this was not the fact, the case was afterwards referred through the Sessions Judge, under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the High Court, and the conviction quashed.

18. Of the 39 persons shewn as acquitted under this heading, 10 were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

19. Of the 10 persons pending trial from the previous year, five were acquitted.

CLASS VI.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	False evidence or subornation, &c., of the same ...	5	7	11.6	17.6	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	55	79	68.8	100	1	79	80	...	...	56	...	2	21	...	1	...	...
Total ...		60	86	80.4	117.6	1	86	87	...	...	56	...	2	28	...	1	...	...

20. There is a decrease in this class of offences, especially under the first heading, which the Magistrate does not think it possible to account for. The results, too, as regards conviction, are poor.

21. The bulk of the convictions under group 2 is for neglect to appear in court in obedience to process.

22. In one of these cases a Constable of the Regular Police, and a Ghatwal, were both accused of giving shelter and immunity to a proclaimed offender, who was a relation of the Ghatwal. They were both acquitted at the Sessions.

23. Of the 28 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, two were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CLASS VIII.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.	Average of five previous years.	Number of per- sons under trial.		Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.					Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1 Offences relating to weights and measures	3	7	3·4	5	...	7	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

24. The accused in all the cases shewn in this class were retail dealers, who reduced their weights and measures and thereby defrauded the people who purchased from their shops. They were all convicted.

CLASS IX.—*Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.						Police.
															Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
1	Offences affecting public safety ...	10	12	4	5·4	...	10	10	1	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto convenience ...	15	29	17·6	42·4	...	29	29	...	...	16	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25	41	21·6	47·8	...	39	39	1	...	23	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...

25. There is an increase in the number of cases under this class as compared with the previous year as well as with the average of the five previous years. This is attributed to a number of injunctions issued in the towns of Sonamooke and Bisenpore being disobeyed.

26. Of the 15 persons shewn as acquitted under this class, 12 were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CLASS XI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Murder...	8	19	7·8	24	...	18	18	...	12	...	1	5	...	...	...
2	Attempt at suicide ...	4	4	2·2	2·4	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rape ...	2	6	5·6	7	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Causing miscarriage, attended with aggravating circumstances ...	1	1	·6	·6	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...
5	Ditto, other cases ...	1	1	2·4	3·8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Exposure of infants ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	Concealment of births by secret disposal of the dead body ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances ...	1	1	·6	2·4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hurt, with aggravating circumstances ...	11	25	8·6	27·6	...	18	18	...	...	16	...	1	...	1	...
10	Ditto, other cases ...	33	51	23	45·4	a	46	46	...	...	43	...	7	...	...	...
11	Criminal force or assault ...	180	327	318·2	616·2	425	307	849	...	...	301	...	146	...	2	...
12	Wrongful confinement ...	15	30	16·6	40	...	25	25	...	...	17	...	8	...	...	...
13	Ditto, restraint ...	11	26	10·8	22	4	24	23	...	...	2	...	26	...	...	...
Total ...		260	493	394·4	792·4	46	456	502	...	15	282	...	2	200	...	3

a.—Thirty persons transferred to heading Criminal Force or Assault.

b.—Thirty persons transferred from heading No. 10; one person transferred from Class XII., heading Robbery; and one person from heading Criminal Trespass, other cases.

27. There is a considerable falling off in the aggregate number of cases and persons in this class as compared both with the year immediately preceding that of report and the average of the five previous years. The decrease is seen to occur entirely under a single heading, that of Criminal Force or Assault. The Magistrate attributes it to the operation of the Stamp Law, which, however, was equally in operation during the year 1867, and, therefore, does not appear sufficient to account for it.

28. Of the cases of murder reported during the year, the following deserve notice:—

29. 1st Case.—The deceased was found lying murdered in the verandah of his house, where he had gone to pass the night. A woman servant, sleeping in the verandah of another house, was awakened by the noise of blows, and saw in the light of the full moon the accused run out of the compound by the back-door. She raised an alarm, but it was discovered that all the houses (rooms) opening into the yard in which the murder had been committed had been closed from the outside, by the chain and staple common in doors in Bengal. At the same time, the murderer was encountered outside the house, near its back-

door, by the Chowkeedar, who happened then to be passing on his rounds, and who, attracted by the alarm in the house of the deceased, attempted to arrest the accused, but was cut down by him with a severe wound on the head. The outcries of the Chowkeedar brought out some of the neighbours; but with one exception they did not arrive in time to recognize the murderer. It was proved that the accused was a cousin of the deceased, that they and another relation had been joint owners of an estate which had been resumed by Government, which resumption proceedings had been by agreement opposed by the deceased, who advanced the funds necessary for that purpose, as also for the payment of arrears of revenue demanded on the estate after its resumption. It was further proved that the accused bore enmity to the deceased because the latter had demanded of his partners their shares of the above expenditure. The accused was committed on charges of murder and grievous hurt and was convicted at the Sessions, but ultimately released on appeal to the High Court. The Magistrate thinks that there has been undoubtedly a failure of justice in this case for which neither the police nor the Magistrate, nor the Court of Sessions, are in the least responsible.

30. The next case is one in which a woman's body was found near her native village. It was proved that she was married to a man of that village, who lived with his father; that the husband and wife quarrelled, so that the wife often left her husband's house and went to live with her relations in the village; that some time before the murder the wife had thus left her husband; that on the evening previous to the murder she had been seized by her husband as she passed his house on her way to keep a feast at a relation's; that her husband dragged her into a particular court-yard of his house; and that she was not seen after that, having been found the next morning lying murdered. The police found the greatest difficulty in investigating this case. At first the local Sub-Inspector, then the Inspector of the Reserve at head-quarters, then the Assistant Superintendent, went out to hold enquiries, and lastly, the District Superintendent himself, who unravelled the mystery in this case. The scanty evidence obtained was not forthcoming till after the District Superintendent had himself instituted enquiries. The husband and his father were Brahmins of respectability, closely connected by marriage with the other Brahmin families of the village, and the Sirdar Ghatwal of the neighbourhood was a high caste and an influential Brahmin. It was not till after the accused had been arrested that evidence as to murder was forthcoming. The accused being committed were convicted, but were acquitted on appeal to the High Court. In this case also the Magistrate thinks there was a failure of justice, as after the final judgment of the High Court, the criminals themselves made no secret, and, in fact, actually boasted of their guilt.

31. In the third case of murder, the accused openly poisoned her husband, and the evidence as to the fact was, the Magistrate observes, perfectly conclusive. The accused was, however, acquitted by the Sessions Judge; but this acquittal was most severely commented on by the High Court in revision.

32. SUICIDE.—One case of attempt to commit suicide deserves mention. The accused having had a bitter quarrel with her husband, attempted to put an end to her life by throwing herself into a well. She was rescued, prosecuted, and convicted.

33. RAPE.—Only two complaints of rape were made. They were of the ordinary type. In one of the two cases the accused was discharged by the investigating officer: in the other, was acquitted by the Judge.

34. CAUSING MISCARRIAGE.—Only two cases of causing miscarriage came to the notice of the police. In one, presenting no aggravating circumstances, the accused was convicted; in the other, in which the alleged victim died, there was unfortunately a failure of the medical evidence as to the cause of death, consequent on the decomposed state of the body when presented for examination. The charge was therefore dismissed.

35. Of the 202 persons shewn as acquitted under this class of offences, 12 were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Court of Criminal Procedure.

CLASS XII.—Offences against Property.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	2	20	3	26	...	15	15	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
2	Ditto, other cases ...	17	180	31'3	318'8	16	73	88	...	50	...	...	3	27	...	3	...	...	...
3	Robbery, with hurt ...	2	7	2	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto, other cases ...	5	16	6	18'8	15	16	16	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
5	Theft, other cases ...	464	711	533'6	915'4	6	511	526	...	258	...	...	...	194	38	36	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto, ...	41	125	64'8	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Extortion, with aggravating circumstances ...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Criminal breach of trust ...	22	30	20'4	26'6	...	80	80	...	11	...	...	...	16	...	3	...	...	...
8	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property ...	24	40	28'6	60'2	1	53	34	...	...	26	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
9	Mischief, with aggravating circumstances ...	8	14	7'6	13'6	...	12	12	...	1	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto, other cases ...	32	72	48'8	78'4	...	72	72	...	...	20	...	...	46	...	2	...	...	3
11	Criminal trespass for the commission of serious offences ...	107	142	96'8	130'2	5b	42	47	...	2	25	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...
12	Ditto, other cases ...	232	272	139'6	186'8	8	75	83	...	...	44	...	...	37	...	2	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	114	120	129'6	154'4	...	8	8	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	4	21	6'6	9'8	...	21	21	...	...	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cheating ...	9	14	15'8	20'4	1	14	15	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,086	1,786	1,122'6	2,040'6	46	924	970	...	62	425	...	3	383	33	57	...	...	2

a.—One person transferred to heading 11, Class XI.

b.—One person transferred to heading 11, Class XL

36. The following are the remarks of the Magistrate under head Dacoity.

37. "The number as well as the character of the dacoities committed during the past year is singularly corresponding to the number and character of the same offences during the previous year. Thus, during the past year, there were two cases of dacoity with grievous hurt and 17 of ordinary dacoity, while in the previous year there were two cases of dacoity with grievous hurt and 17 ordinary cases. Of the ordinary cases, none require any special comment, except one, in which the dacoits were successfully resisted by the courage of two village Chowkedars, who were rewarded for their conduct; and another, in which some braziers from the district of Hooghly, who had come to Bissempore to sell their wares, were robbed of the proceeds by a gang, who had evidently watched them for some time, and had discovered that they were carrying their money concealed in rice bags, which they had laden on pack bullocks with the object of averting suspicion.

38. "The two cases accompanied with attempt to cause grievous hurt do not require any special comment.

39. "Of the total number of 19 cases, there were only two in which the police failed to obtain any clue as to the criminals; and in three other cases the accused were either discharged by the Magistrate or acquitted at the Sessions. One of these cases was proved to be a false one, and a charge under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code was successfully prosecuted the informant.

40. "In all the remaining cases convictions were obtained. They were of the ordinary type.

41. "The proportion of convictions to acquittals under this heading is considerable."

42. ROBBERY.—None of these cases are deemed worthy of special notice. The Magistrate observes that—"It is a crime in which in this district the police are not very successful. This arises from the fact of the most frequented roads passing through jungle, which gives great facilities for the escape of the criminals." There were two more cases under this head than during the previous year.

43. THEFT.—There is a decrease perceptible in the figures under this heading as compared with the average of the five previous years, though there is observable a considerable increase as compared with last year. The Magistrate reports that the increase has been only in ordinary theft cases. One case, however, deserves notice.

44. Rupees 1,100, consisting of eleven currency notes, were stolen from an iron safe belonging to the Beerbhoom Coal Company. No complaint was made to the police for more than a month after the occurrence of the theft, which, of course, put the police at great disadvantage in dealing with the case. No evidence bringing home the crime to any person was obtained; but some of the notes were traced to Calcutta, having been received in payment of Government dues at the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps. As, however, strange to say, no record is there kept of the circumstances under which notes are received in payment, or even of the names of the payés, the police were unable to follow up the clue.

45. EXTORTION.—There is a marked falling off of this crime as compared with the report for the previous year. In one of the cases a Municipal Police Constable was convicted of extorting money from prisoners under his charge. The other cases were uninteresting.

46. CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Here there is a slight increase over last year, but the cases are all of the usual kind. No Government servant was convicted under this head during the year.

47. MISCHIEF.—Here there is an increase in the heinous cases, and a decrease in the ordinary cases as compared with the previous year. The most noticeable case was one of mischief by fire, wantonly inflicted by a notorious bad character, by which a ryot's homestead was burnt down. Of the rest, the greater part of them relate to quarrels about, and consequent destruction of, growing crops.

48. CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—There is slight increase of cases under this head as compared with the previous year. The Magistrate remarks, "It must be remembered that what are ordinarily called 'burglaries' are included under this head,—a fact which is not apparent from the wording."

49. The following case deserves special mention.

50. A quantity of valuables, amounting to Rupees 2,690, was, in December last, discovered to have been stolen from their receptacle, a secret chamber, which had been walled up with masonry nearly three years before. The offence was found to have been committed by a servant, and may have been committed at any time within the above period, the theft not having been discovered until the receptacle was again visited for the purpose of withdrawing some articles. The servant was convicted at the Sessions Court, but his accomplices were not discovered.

51. No remarks are necessary on the remaining heads of this Table.

52. Of the 48 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year, five were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The remainder were convicted.

53. Of the 386 persons shewn as acquitted, 93 were discharged under Sections 250 and 225 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

54. *The following Table shews the operation of the Police in recovering stolen and plundered property.*

OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on total loss.		Percentage of recovery in cases where the offenders were arrested.		REMARKS.
			1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1 Dacoity	3,849 4 8	521 6 1	13 8 6	23 1 6	12 10 9	19 4 0	
2 Robbery	58 13 6	15 0 0	25 13 9	21 0 10	25 13 9	15 12 7	
3 Theft	2,656 5 8	1,900 0	71 8 6	28 5 4	69 4 3	26 5 6	
4 House trespass with intent to commit theft...	4,031 1 8	950 1 0	23 9 0	31 14 7	23 9 0	25 4 3	
Total	10,595 9 1	3,386 7 1	13 15 4	27 13 8	30 9 6	24 6 1	

No remarks.

CLASS XIII.—*Offences relating to Documents and Property-marks.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	3	4	3.2	8	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

55. None of the cases are worth describing, beyond the fact that in one case the conviction was for attempting to register a forged document.

CLASS XV.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1	2		3		4			5			6	7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
1 Offences relating to marriage ...	21	26	10	19.4	...	24	24	...	1	6	...	...	17	...	...

56. There is here double the number of cases of the previous year, but the number of persons concerned is almost precisely the same. Most of these cases are cases of adultery. One was a case of bigamy.

57. Ten persons were discharged under Sections 225 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CLASS XVI.—*Defamation.*

1	2		3		4			5			6	7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
1 Defamation... ..	3	3	3.8	6.4	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...

58. There is a marked falling off of cases under this head as compared with the previous year. None of the cases were at all remarkable.

59. Two persons were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CLASS XVII.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance, other cases ...	5	5	14'4	19'6	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

60. There is a falling off in the cases shewn in this class as compared with the figures of 1867, as well as of the five previous years, there being no cases in the serious category and only five in the other. These cases were of the ordinary type.

61. One person shewn as acquitted was discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CLASS XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of ...	9	23	14.8	23.6	...	23	23	...	...	18	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
2	Chowkedaree and Police cases under Acts XX. of 1856 and V. of 1861	69	163	336.8	696	...	163	163	...	...	151	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
3	Railway Laws, breach of ...	31	35	13.6	18.2	...	35	35	...	...	24	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
4	Cattle Trespass Laws, breach of	9	27	21.4	43.8	...	27	27	...	...	18	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cases under Act III. (B.C.) of 1863	1	1	6.2	11.2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cases under Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 ...	180	170	26	36	...	170	170	...	...	150	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
7	Certificate Tax Act, breach of ...	8	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		267	427	418.8	1,028.8	...	427	427	...	...	370	...	...	53	...	4	...	...	...

62. **ABKAREE LAWS, BREACH OF.**—There is diminution of the number of cases shewn under this head as compared with the previous year, as well as the average of the five previous years, but the Magistrate does not think that this is due to any relaxation of the vigilance of the police.

63. **CHOWKEEDAREE AND POLICE CASES UNDER ACTS XX. OF 1856 AND V. OF 1861.**—There is a decrease here as compared both with the previous year and the average of five previous years. The Magistrate, however, considers this as only apparent, the reason assigned by him being that, up to the end of the year 1867, it had been the practice of the Magistrates of the district to punish Ghatwals and Chowkeedars by fine, each instance being treated as a judicial case and entered as such under this head. The High Court, however, pointed out that no law gave a Magistrate power to inflict such a punishment upon Ghatwals and Village Policemen, and directed that no more such cases should be included in the returns. Hence the great decrease observable in this year's figures.

64. **RAILWAY LAWS, BREACH OF.**—The increase under this head is stated by the Magistrate to be due in all probability to the working of the Railway Police. Most of these cases are of trespass or defrauding the Railway Company by non-payment of fare. None require any special comment.

65. **CASES UNDER ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1863.**—There was only one case under this Act. A recruiter was convicted for practising without a licence.

66. **CASES UNDER SECTION 34 OF ACT V. OF 1861.**—The Magistrate observes that it is curious to see how exactly the number of cases, and almost exactly that of persons under this heading during the past year correspond with those of the previous year. The cases themselves are said to call for no remarks.

67. **CERTIFICATE TAX ACT, BREACH OF.**—These were ordinary cases calling for no remarks, except, perhaps, as to their paucity.

68. Of the 53 persons shewn as acquitted under this class of offence, 24 were discharged under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

69. Memorandum of proceedings taken by the Magisterial authorities under the several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

70. Two persons were adjudged to pay for the maintenance of their wives.

71. Twenty-nine persons in nine cases were proceeded against under Sections 219 and 221, and payment of penalty was in each case enforced.

72. 120 persons in 22 cases were proceeded against under Sections 280, 281, and 282; of these, 117 were required to enter into penal recognizances, and three were discharged.

73. Six persons in three cases were proceeded against under Section 295, of whom two were discharged, the case of the remaining four being pending at the end of the year. They were subsequently, however, required to furnish security.

74. Three persons in three cases were punished under Section 163 for contempt of court.

75. Three persons in two cases were ordered to pay amends under Section 270.

76. The following Statement shews the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year :—

GRADE.	Total number.	PUNISHMENT AWARDED.			Amount of fine awarded.	REMARKS.
		Imprisoned.	Fined.	Flagged.		
Head Constables...	3	2	1	...	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	1 under Section 384, Indian Penal Code, extortion. 1 " " 29 of Act V. of 1861. 1 " " 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
Constables ...	22	15	7	...	58 8 0	8 under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code. 13 " " 29 of Act V. of 1861. 1 " " 447 Penal Code. 2 " " 379 " 1 " " 201 " 1 " " 352 " 1 " " 223 "
Total ...	25	17	8	...	73 8 0	

77. Table shewing the number of Accidental Deaths which occurred during the year.

		Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	By bite of mad animals.	By fall from trees, by wall breaking upon, and from severe fall, &c.	Total.
Men	..	23	39	..	8	2	..	25	97
Women	..	19	43	1	3	..	..	13	79
Boys	..	16	15	1	..	3	..	4	39
Girls	..	19	12	2	..	1	..	7	41
Total	..	77	109	4	11	6	..	49	256

78. The number of persons killed by snakes indicates the necessity of reviving the Government reward for killing snakes in towns and villages.

79. The total number of persons arrested by the police on their own authority during the year was 1,495, of whom 855 were convicted, 509 acquitted, 74 committed, and 57 were pending trial.

80. The total number of persons arrested by order of the Magisterial authorities was 994, of whom 682 were convicted, 289 acquitted, 15 committed, 6 were pending, and 2 transferred to other districts.

81. No person escaped from the custody of the police, nor were any rewards given for the apprehension of absconded offenders.

82. The securities of the officers entrusted with the custody of Government money have been tested and found sufficient, except in the case of a Tax Mohurir who has been appointed lately, and whose security is under enquiry.

83. The following Police Stations and Out-posts were inspected by the Magistrate during the year :—

<i>Police Stations.</i>	
Bancoorah.	Onda.
Gungajulghatee.	Bissenpore.
Ranecgunge.	Kutulpore.
Chatua.	
<i>Out-post.</i>	
Joypore.	

84. The following are the remarks of the Magistrate on the working of the police in his district during the past year.

85. " I consider the general action of the police in heinous cases, and their conduct in preserving the peace, to have been good, and above the standard of most districts. Under Mr. Weathrall they are, I think, better organized and looked after than is the case ordinarily.

86. "The only general points in regard to police administration which I had meant to remark upon in compliance with your request, were (1) expediency, policy, and legality of the present system of police report, especially as regards Form D, and (2) the practice by the High Court, and by the Sessions Court, of authoritatively calling for the records of the police proceedings in cases judicially before those Courts.

87. "On the first point I had already written much which I had intended to place in this report, but in the meantime the question has been directly taken up by Government and treated by me in my letter No. 100, dated the 12th May 1869, to your address. It is not necessary, therefore, for me to do more here than to refer you to that letter, which contains nearly every argument on the subject that has occurred to me.

88. "But the second point appears to me to be of very great importance. The law distinctly provides that the police proceedings shall not be received as evidence. But even if they were, it would be at the option of the prosecutor, that is of the Crown, to put them in or not, as it understood its interests in the case. There does not seem to me to be any more power in a court of criminal justice to call for and peruse the police papers in a case investigated by the police than to call on any private prosecutor, say in a case for defamation, to produce all the private correspondence and minutes by means of which he has been able to bring his opponent to justice. In the latter instance no court would think of making such a demand, and I do not see why it should be made in a case in which Government is the prosecutor, especially when the law has taken care to declare that such papers shall not be received as evidence.

89. "Every thing in a police proceeding that it is necessary to prove in the judgment of the prosecution can be proved by the oral evidence of police officers, and if the court, in the exercise of its admitted authority, requires further evidence on these points, it may itself examine, or cause to be examined, those same police officers.

90. "I mention this matter because it has frequently come under my notice that the High Court, especially, have in terms based their judgment on a comparison of statements made before the Magistrate, or Court of Sessions, and those made to the police. There can

be no manner of question that it is contrary to law thus to treat the police proceedings as evidence. The proper way of proceeding would be to require the investigating policeman to give evidence on the points.

91. "I think that Government might well issue orders on this matter.

TABLE No. I.
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of charges taken by police, and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by police, as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by police.	Average number of days occupied by police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B. in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
521	618	423	5	22	33	

TABLE No. II.
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of cases before Magistrates and Subordinates, under Chapter XV. of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summonses were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
299	112	202	145	175*	3	* By default 113 „ compromise 16 „ judgment 47 Total 175

DISTRICT OF BEERBHOOM.

Square miles. *Souls.*
AREA .. 2,330 | **POPULATION** .. 7,37,476

1					2		3		4		5	
CRIME.					1868.		Average of five previous years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against public tranquillity	...	...	...	14	79	6	53'4	8	25'6	...	...
4	Ditto by, or relating to public servants	...	...	...	7	9	6'2	9'6	'8	...	...	'6
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of ditto	...	...	...	58	111	36'6	110	21'4	31	...	...
6	False evidence and offences against public justice	...	...	...	33	46	31'6	45'4	1'4	'6	...	...
7	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	2	2	2'4	2'8	...	...	'4	'8
8	Ditto ditto to weights and measures	...	...	...	2	3	1'2	2'4	'8	'6	...	...
9	Ditto affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	...	...	...	12	27	6'6	18'4	5'4	8'6	...	...
10	Ditto relating to religion...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...
11	Ditto affecting the human body	...	...	...	443	699	355'2	565'2	87'8	133'8	...	...
12	Ditto against property	...	...	...	648	1,233	609'6	1,145'8	38'4	87'2	...	...
13	Ditto relating to documents and to trade or property-marks	...	...	...	2	8	2	4'6	...	3'4	...	...
15	Ditto relating to marriage	...	...	...	40	67	13'4	17'6	26'6	49'4	...	...
16	Defamation	...	...	...	8	13	6	11'2	2	1'8	...	...
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	...	...	...	9	10	9'4	12'4	...	...	'4	2'4
18	Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	606	974	163'2	385	442'8	589	...	...
Total					1,885	3,316	1,249'4	2,933'8	635'6	932'2	'8	3'8

92. The above Statement comprises the number and classes of offences reported during the year 1868, together with the increase and decrease under each class as compared with the average of the five previous years.

93. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 3,082 in 1885 cases, including 38 persons pending at the close of 1867. Of these, 1,704 were convicted, 1,312 acquitted or discharged, 1 escaped, and 65 were pending.

94. The increase shewn in the foregoing Statement under some of the classes of offences will be noticed in its proper place in each class.

95. Classes I., II., and XIV. are blank, and have therefore been omitted.

CLASS III.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.			
1	Unlawful assembly ...	4	25	2	22.2	...	25	25	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	7	47	1.6	19	...	47	47	...	...	18	...	...	12	10	7	...	...
3	Affray ...	3	7	2.4	12.2	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		14	79	6	53.4	...	79	79	...	...	49	...	...	13	10	7	...	...

96. The increase shewn under this class is attributed by the Magistrate to the institution of a larger number of cases connected with disputes about land.

97. None of the cases exhibited deserve special mention.

CLASS IV.—*Offences by, or relating to Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.			
1	Offences by public servants ...	2	2	.6	2.4	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ditto relating to public servants	3	4	5.4	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Attempts ...	2	3	.2	.2	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...		7	9	6.2	9.6	...	9	9	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS V.—Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	58	141	36·6	110	...	141	141	...	...	78	...	...	62	...	1	...	...	...

98. There is an increase in the number of cases and of the persons concerned under this class as compared with the average of the five previous years, though there is a remarkable decrease in both as compared with the figures of the previous year. The excessive number of the previous year was attributed to the failure of parties to attend after process had been served on them. A decrease in the number of these cases is therefore satisfactory.

CLASS VI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.

1	2		3		4			5			6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.		
1 False evidence or subornation of the same ...	6	10	2·2	3·8	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
2 Offences against public justice ...	27	36	29·4	41·6	...	36	36	...	...	13	...	1	21	...	1	...
Total ...	33	46	31·6	45·4	...	46	46	...	...	13	...	1	31	...	1	...

No remarks.

CLASS VII.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.									
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.			High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.					
					Arrested during the year.														
					Total.														
																	</		

No remarks.

CLASS VIII.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.								
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.		Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.		
						Arrested during the year.												
												Pending on 31st December 1868.						
												Died.						
												Escaped.						
												Transferred.						
1	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	3	12	24	...	3	3	1	2

No remarks.

CLASS IX.—Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and *Morals*.

1		2		3		4			5			6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.		
1	Offences affecting public health	1	1	8	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	Ditto ditto safety	1	1	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto ditto convenience	9	23	46	148	...	23	23	...	...	23	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	Ditto ditto decency and morals	1	2	4	12	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total		12	27	66	184	...	27	27	...	...	23	...	...	4	...	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS X.—Offences relating to Religion.

1		2		3		4			5			6		7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.		
1	Offences relating to religion	1	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

99. The persons shown as acquitted were discharged under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CLASS XI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1				2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Murder	...	...	5	12	5·8	21·2	...	12	12	2	...	...	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide	...	...	1	2	2·6	16·8	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt at suicide	...	...	1	1	2·6	2·6	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rape	...	...	1	1	2	4·2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Causing miscarriage other, cases	...	...	1	4	·6	1·8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
6	Concealment of births by secret disposal of the dead body	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	...	...	3	9	2	5·4	1	9	10	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ditto, other cases	...	...	15	31	8·4	19·8	...	31	31	...	...	15	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...
9	Criminal force or assault	...	...	387	576	309·6	441	8	576	584	...	...	274	...	306	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wrongful confinement	...	...	18	25	17·6	43·2	1	25	26	...	...	13	...	20	...	3	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto restraint	...	...	6	25	4	9·2	...	25	25	...	...	6	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	443	699	355·2	565·2	10	696	706	2	3	319	2	2	367	1	12	...	...	...

100. There is a slight increase in the figures shewn in the foregoing Table as compared with the average of the five previous years, and a very considerable increase upon the numbers of the previous year which might have been explained.

101. The following is a brief narrative of the cases of murder reported during the past year.

102. *1st Case.*—A traveller was attacked on his way to Moorshedabad by three men, who, after murdering him, cut him into pieces, and putting his remains into an earthen jar, buried the same in a tank. One of the accused confessed, and was made Queen's evidence. Of the other two, who were committed to the Sessions, one was sentenced to capital punishment and one to transportation for life. The High Court on appeal released both of them.

103. *2nd Case.*—A girl of about 7 years of age was found drowned in a tank, near which she was last seen with the accused, a woman of loose character, who, on being apprehended, produced the ornaments which the child had worn. She was tried and committed to the Sessions but acquitted for want of proof.

104. *3rd Case.*—The corpse of a woman was found floating in a tank, highly decomposed. Her paramour, into whose house she went on the previous evening to sleep, as usual, and another man, were arrested and sent for trial, but discharged for want of evidence.

105. *4th Case.*—A woman and her paramour were sent up for trial for the murder of a neighbour's child, but there being no evidence against them, they were discharged under

Section 225, Criminal Procedure Code. Subsequently the police found further evidence against them and again sent them up for trial; they were committed, convicted, and sentenced to capital punishment. The High Court commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.

106. *5th Case.*—Two men, master and servant, were on their way to Calcutta, when they were waylaid by the accused (four in number), who were supposed to be the employés of the zemindar against whom the master was going to prefer an appeal to the High Court regarding a civil suit decided against him. The master managed to escape, but the servant was struck with a heavy cutting instrument, which killed him. The accused were discharged for want of evidence.

107. **CULPABLE HOMICIDE.** *1st Case.*—A man was driving some cattle to the pound for trespassing on his sugarcane plantation. Two brothers, who were the owners of the cattle, resisted, and an altercation arose, in which deceased was killed by a blow on the head by one of the brothers. Both the brothers were committed, convicted, and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

108. **RAPE.**—Accused, a Sonthal, whilst under the influence of liquor, raped complainant, who was gathering leaves. He confessed, was committed, convicted, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CLASS XII.—Offences against Property.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.																			
1	Dacoity, other cases	8	118	9.2	140.4	6	43	49	...	9	...	...	3	37	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt at robbery with hurt	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Robbery other cases	9	24	3.2	9.2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Theft, other cases	360	614	36.8	59.8	10	442	452	...	166	...	...	245	13	27	...	1	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	3	5	1.6	17.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Extortion, other cases	20	33	3.4	5.2	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Criminal breach of trust	17	17	11.4	14.6	...	17	17	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	38	77	40.2	85.8	...	77	77	...	1	47	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	...
8	Mischief with aggravating circumstances	9	11	8.6	14	...	8	8	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto, other cases	36	80	25.2	42.6	4	80	84	...	26	...	...	55	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Criminal trespass for commission of serious offences	37	55	41.6	74.6	2	12	14	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	21	35	19	29.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto, other cases	50	96	37.6	73.4	...	96	96	...	39	...	...	53	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	4	6	10	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	16	8.8	16	...	16	16	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cheating	23	40	12.2	17.2	1	41	40	...	12	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		648	1,233	60.6	1,145.8	25	866	891	...	10	314	...	3	510	14	39	...	1	...

109. There is a slight increase in the figures shewn under this class as compared with the average of five previous years, and a considerable increase upon the numbers of the previous year. There were but one dacoity and two robberies reported in 1867, whereas the present Statement shews eight dacoities and nine robberies. There is also a considerable increase in the cases of theft.

110. The following is a brief notice of the cases of dacoity reported during the year.

111. *1st Case.*—About 12 men entered prosecutor's house and plundered property valued at Rupees 42-0-6. No arrests were made.

112. *2nd Case.*—About 25 men attacked the complainant's house and plundered property worth Rupees 1,543. Eighteen men were arrested and sent up for trial, of whom five were committed and 13 released. Of those committed all were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from 3 to 7 years.

113. *3rd Case.*—About 18 dacoits attacked the complainant's house and robbed property worth Rupees 292-10. No arrests were made.

114. *4th Case.*—About 25 dacoits entered the complainant's house and plundered property worth Rupees 340-9. One person was sent up for trial, but discharged under Section 225, Criminal Procedure Code.

115. *5th Case.*—About 10 men entered the prosecutor's house, and plundered property worth Rupees 72-12. Three men were sent up for trial, but released under Section 225, Criminal Procedure Code.

116. *6th Case.*—About six men entered complainant's house and carried off property valued at Rupees 51-4. Two men were arrested and sent up for trial, but released under Section 225, Criminal Procedure Code.

117. *7th Case.*—About 10 men, supposed to be coolies in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, entered the shed of a pointsman, and beating him, robbed him of property valued at Rupees 25. Seven men were sent up for trial, but were discharged for want of proof.

118. *8th Case.*—About 12 men entered complainant's house and plundered property valued at Rupees 94-8. No arrests were made.

119. *Table shewing the operation of the Police in recovering Stolen Property.*

1		2	3	4		5	
CRIMES.		Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on total loss.		Percentage of recovery in cases where the offenders were arrested.	
				1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Highway robbery ...	266 0 0	20 1 0	7 8 8	.....	100 0 0	.....
2	Dacoity ...	2,461 11 6	51 1 9	2 1 2	9 6 9	3 2 11	31 4 8
3	Criminal trespass ...	767 1 6	70 3 3	9 2 5	40 4 3	62 13 8	75 1 5
4	Theft ...	1,830 12 0	1,622 15 0	88 10 4	52 6 0	93 1 0	83 14 10
Total ...		5,325 9 0	1,764 5 0	33 1 8	35 2 8	51 9 8	73 4 2

No remarks.

CLASS XIII.—*Offences relating to Documents, and to Trade or Property-marks.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1908.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1 Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	2	8	2	46	...	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

Class XIV. is blank.

CLASS XV.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	40	67	13·4	17·6	1	67	68	...	...	2	...	...	66	...	...	...	...

120. The large increase shewn under this class is attributed by the Magistrate to the fact that most of the cases were charges instituted to all appearance for the sake of obtaining pecuniary compensation as the price of withdrawal. The unusual failure in the cases is also attributable to the same cause. The cases were true, but they were compromised out of court. It is reported by the Deputy Magistrate, who tried all these cases, that a large portion of the population of this district consists of what are called "Boishtobs," or persons who have lost caste, and that these persons are often of very immoral character, and frequently connive at scandals in their own families in order subsequently to extort pecuniary compensation by taking, or threatening to take, legal proceedings against the offenders.

CLASS XVI.—*Defamation.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Defamation	8	13	6	11·2	...	13	13

No remarks.

CLASS XVII.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
2 Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance; other cases ...	9	10	9·4	12·4	...	10	10	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of ...	20	46	26.4	70.4	...	46	46	...	...	30	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
2	Railway Laws, breach of ...	24	28	38	48.8	...	28	28	...	...	21	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
3	Cattle Trespass Act, breach of ...	32	55	16.8	29.4	...	55	55	...	...	21	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
4	Chowkedaree & Police cases under Acts XX. of 1856 and V. of 1861...	44	61	53.8	186.4	...	61	61	...	...	56	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
5	Contract Act (XIII. of 1859), breach of ...	22	40	27.2	46.4	...	40	40	...	...	26	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
6	License and Certificate Tax Law, breach of ...	464	744	1	3.6	2	744	746	...	...	643	...	...	98	...	5	...	...
Total ...		606	974	163.2	385	2	974	976	...	...	797	...	...	174	...	5	...	...

121. The increase shewn in the offences included in this class is owing to the large number of cases under the License and Certificate Tax Acts, of which there were very few cases during the year 1867 and none during the other years of comparison.

122. Memorandum shewing the proceedings taken by the Magisterial authorities under the several Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

123. Thirty-nine persons in thirty-nine cases were brought to trial under Section 316, for refusing maintenance. Of these twenty-eight were convicted and eleven discharged.

124. Fifty-seven persons in six cases were dealt with under Section 288 ; in all these cases securities were taken.

125. One person was brought to trial under Section 295, but subsequently discharged for want of proof.

126. *Statement shewing the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year.*

GRADE.	Total number punished.	PUNISHMENT AWARDED.			Amount of fine imposed.	REMARKS.
		Imprisoned.	Fined.	Flogged.		
Constables ...	11	1	10	...	Rs. As. P. 35 0 0	One imprisoned for two months under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code; nine fined under Section 29, Act V. of 1861 ; and 1 fined for assault.

127. Table shewing the number of Accidental Deaths reported during the year.

	Killed by lightning.	Bitten by snakes.	Drowned.	Burnt.	Killed by falling down of walls.	Killed by fall from trees.	Killed by hanging (suicide.)	Killed by wild beasts and crocodiles.	By other accidents.	Total.
Men	6	25	14	...	2	5	10	1	5	68
Women	2	18	11	1	2	...	8	...	...	42
Boys ... ..	...	10	22	2	3	1	...	...	...	38
Girls ... ..	...	7	21	1	1	1	1	...	...	32
Total	8	60	68	4	8	7	19	1	5	180

128. The total number of persons arrested by the police on their own authority was 881, of whom 380 were convicted or committed, 454 acquitted or discharged, 1 escaped, and 46 were pending.

129. The total number of persons sent in by order of the Magisterial authorities was 2,163, of whom 1,317 were convicted or committed, 827 acquitted or discharged, and 19 were pending.

130. The percentage of convicted and committed in the total number of persons arrested by the police was 40.

131. Nine persons escaped from the custody of the police during the year, of whom eight have been recaptured and one is still at large. One Constable was punished with fine under Section 223, Indian Penal Code, for permitting an escape; the rest were punished departmentally.

132. No reward was paid during the year for the arrest of absconded offenders.

133. The securities of the officers entrusted with public funds were tested during the year and found sufficient.

134. No out-posts appear to have been visited by the Magistrate during the year.

TABLE I.
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of charges taken by police, and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by the police, as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by police.	Average number of days occupied by police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B. in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
200	79	815	220	None.	8	

TABLE II.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of cases before Magistrate and Subordinates under Chapter XV. of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summonses were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
2,010	275	1,735	1,011	793*	17	<div>* By default ... 33 " compromise ... 65 " judgment ... 695 Total ... 793</div>

DISTRICT OF BURDWAN.

Square miles. *Souls.*
AREA .. 2,69,265 **POPULATION** .. 9,75,390

CRIME.			1868.		Average of five previous years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against public tranquillity	...	37	445	35	256	2	189	...	...
4	Ditto by, or relating to public servants	...	11	14	6·6	12	4·4	2	...	...
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	...	217	556	191·6	431·2	25·4	124·8	...	...
6	False evidence or offences against public justice	...	88	123	75·8	106·6	12·2	13·4	...	...
7	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps...	...	1	1	·2	·6	·8	·4	...	...
8	Ditto relating to weights and measures	...	18	59	15·2	18	2·8	41	...	...
9	Ditto affecting, public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	...	43	88	32·2	66·2	10·8	21·8	...	...
10	Ditto relating to religion	...	1	5	1	2·6	...	2·4	...	...
11	Ditto affecting the human body	...	1,481	2,384	1,497·6	3,074·4	...	...	16·6	690·4
12	Ditto against property	...	980	2,179	1,110·4	2,890·4	...	...	130·4	201·4
13	Ditto relating to documents and to trade and property-marks	...	6	8	5	7·6	1	·4	...	...
14	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	3	5	1	2·6	2	2·4	...	...
15	Offences relating to marriage	...	40	54	45	71·8	...	...	5	17·8
16	Defamation	...	6	11	7	11·6	...	...	1	·6
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance	...	17	19	19·4	24·4	...	...	2·4	5·4
18	Miscellaneous offences	...	542	676	206·4	330	333·6	296	...	...
Total			3,491	6,627	3,251·4	6,846	239·6	663·6	155·4	222

135. This Statement exhibits the number and classes of offences reported to have occurred during the year 1868, together with the increase or decrease in each class as compared with the average of the five previous years.

136. The total number of cases reported is 3,491 with 6,627 persons. To this is to be added 64 cases with 415 persons shewn in the memorandum of proceedings taken by the Magisterial authorities under the several sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, making a total of 3,555 cases and 7,042 persons concerned. Of these, 3,364 cases with 6,156 persons were brought to trial. To this must be added 55 cases with 135 persons and 1 case with 1 person under the Procedure Code, which were pending at the close of 1867, as also ten persons apprehended during the year for offences committed in 1867; making a total of 3,420 cases with 6,302 persons brought to trial during the past year.

137. Of these, 2,750 were convicted, 3,415 acquitted, 4 died, and 133 were pending.

138. Of the total number shewn as acquitted, 1,003 were acquitted after trial, 862 were discharged under Sections 225 and 250, Criminal Procedure Code, 1,091 were discharged in cases struck off under Section 259, 456 were discharged in cases compromised under Sections 271, and 3 released by the police.

139. The increase shewn in the foregoing Statement is chiefly perceptible in the 18th class, where the increase in each head of offence has been separately noticed.

140. Classes I. and II. are blank, and have therefore been omitted.

CLASS III.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868. Died. Escaped. Transferred.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Unlawful assembly ...	6	54	4'6	63'4	...	23	23	...	...	14	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	12	290	7'4	100'6	...	192	192	...	...	117	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
3	Affray ...	19	92	23	92	5	91	96	...	...	70	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
Total		37	445	35	256	5	306	311	...	...	201	...	...	110	...	...	...	...

141. There were 311 persons brought to trial under this head in this year, against 245 in 1867. There is therefore an increase of 66 persons charged, but the number of convictions was only 201, against 207 of the previous year.

CLASS IV.—*Offences by, or relating to Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868. Died. Escaped. Transferred.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences by public servants ...	10	13	5·8	10·4	...	13	13	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto relating to public servants	1	1	'8	1'6	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		11	14	6'6	12	...	14	14	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

142. Of the cases shewn in group 1, of the foregoing Statement, six were charges against police officers for taking illegal gratification. Seven Head Constables were concerned in these cases, but only one was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

143. In one case a Head Constable was charged with giving false information under Section 167 of the Indian Penal Code, but was acquitted. In another case an Excoise Mohurir, a Phareedar, and a Pharee peon were charged with taking bribes. The Phareedar was imprisoned for one year.

144. In the remaining two cases two letter delivery peons were charged with taking excess postage. One of them was convicted, but the other was discharged.

145. In the case shewn in group 2, the accused was convicted of wearing the garb of a public servant, and was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.

CLASS V.—Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.			
						Died.										Escaped.	Transferred.		
1	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	217	556	191'6	431'3	5	556	561	...	...	445	...	...	116	...	...	...	...

146. There is an increase from 168 cases in 1867 to 217 cases this year shewn under this class, but the Magistrate has not thought it necessary to offer any explanation of it.

CLASS VI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	False evidence or subornation, &c., of the same ...	12	16	7	11'2	5	16	21	...	4	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	76	107	68'8	96'4	5	104	109	...	3	63	...	1	34	...	7	1	...	
	Total ...	88	123	75'8	109'6	10	120	130	...	7	63	...	10	42	...	7	1	...	

147. One of the cases included in group 2 requires special notice. The case was originally reported as one of murder, but the accused having been found guilty under Section 201 of the Penal Code, it has been entered in this Statement. The facts are briefly these—

148. A certain woman of bad character was kept by one man, but at the same time had intercourse with his brother and several other persons. One day, when the man by whom the woman was kept was absent from home, the brother and some other persons killed her and managed to remove the dead body to a tank about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles off. There was no evidence to prove who had killed the woman, but the two men were seen immediately after the murder removing the dead body from the house in which the murder had been committed. The Jury accordingly, following the direction of the Judge, acquitted both the defendants of the murder, but found them guilty under Section 201. Both were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

CLASS VII.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, &c.*

		1			2			3				4				5				6				7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1868.				Average of five previous years.					Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.								
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.			Arrested during the year.			Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.			Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
2	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	1	2	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS VIII.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10					
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
1	Offences relating to weights and measures	18	59	15.2	18	1	59	60	44	16

149. There is considerable increase in the number of persons brought to trial under this class as compared with the average of the five previous years, as also of the number brought to trial last year, when the returns shewed 16 cases and 27 persons. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is large.

CLASS IX.—Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.

1				2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1888.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1888.			
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1888.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences affecting public health...			2	5	12	16	...	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto ditto safety ...			11	15	10.4	18.6	...	13	13	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto ditto convenience ...			19	29	17.6	33.3	2	29	31	...	...	29	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto ditto decency and morals			11	39	3	12.2	...	36	36	...	...	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...				43	88	32.2	66.2	2	83	85	...	...	73	...	...	12	...	...	...	...

a.—The five persons pending trial at the close of 1887 have been transferred to Class XVII.

150. There is a perceptible increase in the offences under headings 2 and 4, as also a falling off under heading 3, compared with the returns of last year. The proportion of convictions to acquittals under all the heads is large.

CLASS X.—Offences relating to Religion.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1888.		Average of five previous years		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1888.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending 1st January 1888.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.						Police.
1	Offences relating to religion ...	1	5	1	2.6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

151. The Magistrate has offered no remarks on this case.

CLASS XI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10
		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.					
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.															
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
															Pending on 31st December 1868.
															Died.
															Escaped.
															Transferred.
1	Murder ...	6	15	7.4	34	4	16	20	3	3	...	5	3	...	6
2	Culpable homicide ...	2	2	4.2	16.1	...	12	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt at suicide ...	1	1	4.4	4.4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rape ...	4	4	4	8.1	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
5	Attempt at suicide ...	2	2	2.6	3.4	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Unnatural offences ...	1	1	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Causing miscarriage, other cases	14	14	12.2	14.2	1	18	19	...	1	...	...	18	...	...
8	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances	1	6	8	3.4	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
9	Ditto, other cases ...	6	17	1.8	2.6	...	11	11	...	3	...	2	6	...	...
10	Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	11	24	7.2	53.8	...	14	14	...	12	6	2	4	...	...
11	Attempt at ditto ...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	12	1	...	1	...	...
12	Ditto, other cases ...	34	70	291.2	571.6	...	64	64	...	38	...	...	28	...	...
13	Criminal force or assault ...	1,355	2,673	1,132	2,292.6	7a	2,068	2,075	...	353	...	1,706	...	16	...
14	Wrongful confinement ...	23	97	15.6	38.2	...	84	84	...	23	...	49	...	12	...
15	Ditto, restraint ...	20	52	13.6	29.6	...	46	46	...	14	...	32	...	...	...
Total		1,481	2,384	1,497.6	3,074.4	13	2,338	2,351	3	13	436	11	1,853	35	...

a.—One transferred from heading 4, Class XII.

152. There is not any remarkable decrease in the number of cases as compared with the average of the last five years, but the number of persons concerned has decreased nearly one-fourth. The result of the trial under headings 4, 6, 7, 8, and 11 is very unfavorable. The general results of the trials before the Magistrate under all the heads in this class,—436 convictions to 1,853 acquittals,—though shewing a slight improvement over those of the last year, are still very small.

153. The following is a brief narrative of the cases which occurred during 1868:—

154. *1st Case. MURDER.*—A woman attempted to cause a miscarriage, but when the child was born alive, her paramour was said to have cut its head off. The man absconded and the woman was acquitted.

155. *2nd Case.*—A Mahomedan woman, who had been abandoned by her *neka* husband for bad conduct, failing to get any maintenance for her child, killed her child and then committed suicide.

156. *3rd Case.*—A woman was murdered by her paramour out of jealousy. The accused absconded, but after three months' absence returned to his village and committed suicide.

157. *4th Case.*—A child aged 3 months was murdered by its step-mother the *neka* wife of its father. She confessed her guilt and was transported for life.

158. *5th Case.*—A man was missing for some days and his corpse was discovered in a field. Three persons, with the wife of one of whom the deceased was supposed to have had an intrigue, were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate for want of evidence.

159. *6th Case.*—The man murdered was a landlord and the accused were his tenants. Litigation having been carried on between the parties for some time, one night, as the landlord was sleeping in his verandah, he was cut to pieces. Three persons were capitally punished and two transported for life.

160. **CULPABLE HOMICIDE, 1st Case.**—A man was working in his fields when a cow-herd came with his cattle and injured his crops. The owner ran after the cowherd and pursued him to a river and pushed him into it, so that he was drowned. The man was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to 6 months' imprisonment.

161. **2nd Case.**—A man, returning from work in his fields, found that his food was not ready, and therefore beat his wife, who expired immediately afterwards. He was imprisoned for 2 years.

162. **HURT WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**—The following cases under this head deserve notice.

163. **1st Case.**—In a dispute about land, a man was struck with a *lattee* and expired shortly afterwards. Five out of the six persons who were awaiting trial at the close of the year have since been convicted and sentenced, one under Section 325 to 7 years, and four under Sections 114 and 325 to 3 years' imprisonment. The remaining one has been acquitted. This case was originally reported as one of murder, but the persons concerned in it having been convicted of causing grievous hurt, it has been transferred to that heading.

164. **2nd Case.**—A man was caught in the act of stealing plantains from a garden, and was beaten by the gardener: death ensued. The person accused was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. This case, also reported at first as one of culpable homicide, having ended in a conviction of grievous hurt, has been entered under that head.

165. **VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.**—One of the cases under this head was reported as culpable homicide. It appeared that the man who has died disobeyed the orders of the accused, who became angry and assaulted him. Death ensuing, the accused was put to trial on the above charge. The Deputy Magistrate, on consideration of the circumstances, found the accused guilty of causing hurt only.

CLASS XII.—*Offences against Property.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Dacoity, with murder...	...	...	4	58	9	...	9	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, other cases ...	16	259	11·2	261·6	17	79	96	...	29	...	...	36	20	...	11	...	...
3	Attempt at ditto ...	1	10	1·2	14·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery, other cases ...	13	41	4·8	11·8	2	28	30	...	11	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
5	Theft, other cases ...	533	1,119	698·8	1,362·8	42a	790	832	...	314	...	...	489	3	26	...	...	...
6	Attempt at ditto ...	7	7	17·6	22	...	7	7	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7	Extortion, with aggravating circumstances ...	1	3	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
8	Ditto, other cases ...	17	25	8·4	13·8	...	25	25	...	2	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...
9	Criminal breach of trust ...	59	76	33·8	40·6	2	76	78	...	5	...	...	64	...	9	...	...	...
10	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property ...	52	114	58·6	109·4	2	96	98	...	54	...	...	43	...	...	1	...	...
11	Mischief, with aggravating circumstances ...	7	13	13·2	25	2	10	12	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ditto, other cases ...	70	133	74·8	190	...	138	138	...	27	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal trespass, for commission of serious offences ...	97	147	72·8	124·8	...	46	46	...	1	14	...	30	...	1	...	...	...
14	Attempt at ditto ...	15	15	23·3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto, other cases ...	41	86	45·2	102·4	2	79	81	...	36	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
16	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	20	68	17·4	28·6	1	61	63	...	25	...	...	22	...	14	1	...	...
17	Cheating ...	31	58	28·8	42	1	58	59	...	12	...	...	46	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...		980	2,179	1,110·4	2,390·4	80	1,496	1,576	4	32	506	...	39	921	3	69	2	...

a.—Transferred to Class XI, heading Criminal Force or Assault.

166. There is a decrease in the offences shewn in this class, which is due to the decrease shewn under the headings No. 4, "Theft, other cases," and No. 7, "Criminal Breach of Trust."

167. The proportion of acquittals to conviction is not so large as in offences shewn under the 11th Class. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted, 600 were discharged under Sections 225 and 250, 136 under Section 259, and 24 under Section 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

168. **DACOITY WITH MURDER.**—The result of the trial of nine persons shewn as pending at the close of 1867 was mentioned in last year's report. Of the four persons recommended for capital punishment, only one was executed; the other three were transported for life.

169. **DACOITY, OTHER CASES.**—Seventeen persons concerned in three cases were pending trial at the close of 1867; four other persons concerned in one of these cases were arrested during the year: making a total of 21 persons. Of these, 18 were acquitted at the Sessions, one discharged by the Magistrate, and two were pending trial at the close of the year.

170. 18 cases were reported by the police during the year. The Magistrate states that most of them were ordinary cases. The following is a brief narrative of them.

171. *1st Case.*—A gang of about 10 dacoits broke into the complainant's house and plundered property to the value of Rupees 192-8-0. Seven persons were arrested, but acquitted on trial.

172. *2nd Case.*—This dacoity was committed by about 32 men, of whom 10 were arrested. Four persons were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate, who held the preliminary enquiry into the case, and the remaining six were convicted at the Sessions and sentenced one, a Chowkeedar, to transportation for life, and the others from 5 to 7 years' imprisonment each.

173. *3rd Case.*—The value of the property plundered in this case was Rupees 433-7-3, of which a portion, worth Rupees 41-12, was recovered. Five persons were sent in by the police in the first instance. They were all convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment each. One other person, subsequently sent in, was committed, but acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

174. *4th Case.*—Ten persons were concerned in this case, out of which six were arrested. They were convicted and sentenced, three to transportation for 10 years, and the rest to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years.

175. *5th and 6th Case.*—In these two cases two women complained that their houses were plundered by the same gang of dacoits. Four persons were apprehended, but were discharged, as the offence was not brought home to them.

176. *7th Case.*—In this case five persons were charged with robbing a woman of a gold necklace. Only one of them was arrested, but was discharged for want of evidence.

177. *8th Case.*—This dacoity was committed in the house of two brothers (goldsmiths), living separately, but in the same house. Property valued at Rupees 238-6 was plundered. Five persons sent up for trial were convicted and sentenced, one to transportation for 10 years, one to 7, and three to 5 years' imprisonment each.

178. *9th Case.*—A woman's house was plundered and property to the value of Rupees 324-15 robbed. Only 4 annas worth of property was recovered. The police arrested eight persons, of whom five were transported for 10 years, two imprisoned for 5 years, and one acquitted.

179. The remaining seven cases were ordinary dacoities. In two of them no arrests were made; in two others the accused sent up for trial were acquitted by the Jury; in one

the persons sent in by the police were discharged by the Magistrate; and in the remaining two the prisoners were pending trial at the Sessions at the close of the year. In one of these the prisoners have since been convicted.

180. ROBBERY, OTHER CASES.—The two persons pending trial at the close of 1867 were acquitted by the Jury.

181. 13 cases were reported during the past year, in which 41 persons were concerned; of these, 28 were brought to trial. None of these cases present any remarkable features. In six cases there were no convictions; in six cases the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magisterial authorities. One case was pending.

182. None of the other cases included in this Statement require special notice.

183. *The following Table shews the operation of the Police in recovering Stolen Property.*

OFFENCES.	Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on total loss.		Percentage of recovery in cases where the offenders were arrested.		REMARKS.
			1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1 Highway robbery ...	246 2 0	71 4 0	28 15 2	22 13 6	28 15 2	22 13 6	
2 Dacoity ...	2,574 12 9	132 0 9	5 2 1	1 1 8	5 6 3	1 1 9½	
3 Criminal trespass ...	2,033 5 6	253 9 3	12 11 6	24 12 6	47 1 10	58 4 8	
4 Theft ...	13,490 12 3	11,677 7 9	86 8 11	77 9 6	95 3 3	66 8 2	
Total ...	18,345 0 6	12,139 5 9	66 2 8½	16 3 2	78 8 7½	13 9 11	

184. The percentage of recovery is considerable when compared with the results of the previous year. The Magistrate should have given some explanation of the result, in cases of theft.

CLASS XIII.—*Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property-marks.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	5	7	3'4	5'8	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...
2	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery ...	1	1	'2	'2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto ...	...	...	'2	'2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	...	...	1'2	1'4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		6	8	5	7'6	6	8	14	...	1	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...

185. The results of the trials for the offences under this class, both before the Sessions Judge and the Magistrate, are very favorable to the accused. No explanation has been given by the Magistrate.

CLASS XIV.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	5	1	26	...	5	5	5

No remarks.

CLASS XV.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10					
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.								
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
																Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
1	Offences relating to marriage	...	40	54	45	71.8	8	54	62	6	52	...	3	1

186. There is a great disproportion between the number of convictions and acquittals under this class of offences. The Magistrate explains that the cases broke down not from any want of check on the institution of such charges, as in none of the cases was the woman found to be other than the complainant's lawful wife, but simply because it is extremely

difficult to prove the fact of sexual intercourse in cases under Section 497, or of criminal intent in cases falling under Section 498; and when it is borne in mind that these cases are nearly all instituted by people of the very lowest classes, it can easily be understood how difficult it is for the prosecution to produce evidence which shall satisfy the Court beyond all reasonable doubt.

CLASS XVI.—Defamation.

1			2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868. Died. Escaped. Transferred.			
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Defamation...	...	6	11	7	11.6	...	11	11	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...

187. Of the nine persons shewn as acquitted, two were discharged under Section 250, and seven under Section 259 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate has offered no remarks.

CLASS XVII.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
2	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance; other cases ...	17	19	19'4	24'4	5a	19	24	...	...	10	...	...	14	...	...	...	...

a.—Transferred from group 4, Class IX.

CLASS XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.				
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of ...	17	28	13.8	36.2	...	28	28	...	...	19	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
2	Cases under Acts XX. of 1856 & V. of 1861 ...	239	301	93.8	151.4	...	301	301	...	...	260	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
3	Post Office Laws, breach of ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	Railway Laws, ditto ...	45	55	36	48.2	...	55	55	...	...	49	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
5	Cattle Trespass Laws, ditto ...	68	104	55.8	131.6	...	104	104	...	...	48	...	...	54	...	2	...	...
6	Stamp Laws, ditto ...	1	1	.6	.8	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Registration Act, ditto ...	1	2	1.8	4.8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	License Tax and Certificate Tax Acts, breach of ...	159	162	56.6	7	...	162	162	...	...	120	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
9	Gambling Act, breach of ...	10	21	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	13	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Total ...		542	676	208.4	380	...	676	676	...	...	511	...	2	161	...	2	...	...

188. The increase shewn in the foregoing Statement is due chiefly to the increase perceptible in headings 2, 8, and 9. The Magistrate attributes the increase in heading 2 to the recent extension of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 to the town of Burdwan. The License and Certificate Tax Acts have been in operation since 1867, though very few criminal cases were instituted under the License Tax during that year. The Gambling Act was extended to Burdwan only in the year of report.

189. Memorandum of proceedings taken by the Magisterial authorities under the several sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

190. In 57 cases security for keeping the peace was called for from 390 persons, of whom 374 furnished the security required; 13 were discharged; and three were pending.

191. In three cases 16 persons were called upon to give security for good conduct, and one person was pending from last year. Of these 17 persons, one furnished the security required; two were discharged; and 14 persons in one case were pending.

192. In three cases proceedings were taken against eight persons under Section 219. All were fined for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the recognizance.

193. In one case one person was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for wilfully neglecting to comply with the order passed on him under Section 316.

194. *The following Table exhibits the number of Accidental Deaths.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by fall of walls and trees.	Killed by the Rail-way train.	Total.
Men ..	22	33	..	4	32	5	96
Women ..	32	48	4	2	36	2	124
Boys ..	23	2	..	..	2	..	27
Girls ..	28	4	1	..	2	..	35
Total ..	105	87	5	6	72	7	282

195. Of the accidental deaths by the railway train shewn in the above Statement, the following deserve notice.

196. *1st Case.*—One morning the dead and mangled body of a woman was discovered on the rails at the Sakteghur Station, apparently run over by one of the trains in the middle of the night. The body was not identified at the time, but subsequently it was discovered that the deceased was the kept-woman of a Constable attached to the Railway Police at Sakteghur. It was suspected that the deceased quarrelled with her paramour and was murdered by him. Enquiries failed to find satisfactory evidence to bring home the charge against the man.

197. *2nd Case.*—The sufferer was the Collectorate Nazir of Maldah. He was absent from his station on duty, and took the opportunity to run down by rail to see his family. The train arrived at Burdwan at 3 A. M. and the Baboo got out and sat down to ease himself between the rails, when an engine ran over him, and he died almost immediately. The identity of the deceased was not established till some time afterwards.

198. *3rd Case.*—Deceased was suffering from severe venereal disease, and was a patient of the Burdwan Hospital. One night he got upon the line, and on the arrival of a train committed suicide by throwing himself before the engine.

199. *Statement shewing the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year.*

GRADE.	Total number.	PUNISHMENT AWARDED.			Amount of fine imposed.	REMARKS.
		Imprisoned.	Fined.	Flogged.		
Head Constables...	9	4	5	...	Rs. A. P. 47 0 0	1 imprisoned under Section 161, Indian Penal Code, for one year; 1 under Section 223 for three months; 1 under Section 380 for one year; and 1 under Section 384 for one year.
Constables ...	57	40	17	...	130 13 0	2 fined under Section 352, Indian Penal Code; and 2 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861.
Total ...	66	44	22	...	177 13 0	1 imprisoned under Section 382, Indian Penal Code, for one month; 2 under Section 223 for three months each; 1 under Section 341, one month; 2 under Section 352 two days each; 1 under Section 379 for one year; and 1 under Section 379 for 6 months; 1 under Section 381, one month; 1 under Section 411, six months; 1 under Section 404, one month; 6 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, one week each; 7 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, two weeks each; 1 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, three weeks; 12 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, for one month each; 1 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861 for six weeks; 1 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, for two months; and 1 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, fifteen days, and fined Rupees 2. 1 fined under Section 201; 2 under Section 241; 8 under Section 352; 1 under Section 504; 4 under Section 29, Act V. for 1861, and 1 under Section 34 of V. of 1861.

200. CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.—As to the conduct of the police, the Magistrate states that the remarks made in the report for 1867 are still applicable. There is the same want of detective ability. The large number of convictions of Police Officers for neglect of duty shews that their discipline is anything but satisfactory.

201. The total number of persons sent in by the police was 1,580, of whom 863 were convicted, 76 committed, 597 acquitted, 43 were pending, and 1 died.

202. The total number of persons arrested by order of the Magisterial authorities was 4,586, of whom 1,803 were convicted, 20 committed, 2,681 acquitted, 79 were pending, and 3 died.

203. The proportion of convictions and committals to the number of arrests by the police exceeds 58 per cent., which does not bear a favorable comparison with the results of the two previous years.

204. Of the persons arrested by order of the Magistrates, acquittals contrast unfavorably with the convictions and commitments.

205. There were no escapes from the custody of the police during the year.

206. A reward of Rupees 5 was given to one Bheem Sirdar for the arrest of two absconded offenders in a theft case which occurred in 1867.

207. The Inspector and Sub-Inspectors employed at the Sudder and Sub-divisional Courts have all furnished the requisite security.

208. The following out-posts and Police Stations were visited by the Magistrate during the year :—

Mr. A. J. R. Bairbridge, Magistrate, Gangooria and Boodbood Police Stations.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Officiating Magistrate, Shooshunga and Gulshee out-posts; Manick Bazar and Boodbood Police Stations.

TABLE No. I.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of charges taken by police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by police, as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by police.	Average number of days occupied by police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B. in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
717	150	568	2	30	41	

209. It appears that the number of charges reported to be false by the police have increased, while the prosecutions under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code have decreased. This seems to shew either that the police have reported a great many cases as false without sufficient enquiry, or that care has not been taken by the Magistrate to prosecute people for false information or complaints. The result in either case is very much to be deplored.

TABLE No. II.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of cases before Magistrates and Subordinates, under Chapter XV. of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summonses were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
2,734	455	2,279	1,510	2,215 ^a	21	a. Under Section 259, Indian Penal Code... 1,002 Under Section 271, Indian Penal Code... 446 Under Section 272, Indian Penal Code... 767 Total ... 2,215

210. The result of trials in cases of persons summoned continues unsatisfactory.

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY.

Area 1,457				Population 1,370,120							
1				2		3		4		5	
CRIMES.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
2	Offences relating to the army	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
3	Ditto against public tranquillity	...	...	26	438	17'8	157'2	8'2	280'8	...	...
4	Ditto by, or relating to public servants	...	...	14	19	9	17	5	2	...	...
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of ditto	...	...	194	454	223'6	441'6	...	12'4	29'6	...
6	False evidence and offences against public justice	...	...	115	173	104	154'2	11	18'8	...	...
7	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	...	...	3	5	2'2	3'6	'8	1'4	...	...
9	Ditto ditto to public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	...	...	47	95	49	104'4	...	...	2	9'4
10	Ditto relating to religion...	...	...	1	4	1'8	8'2	...	...	'8	4'2
11	Ditto affecting the human body	...	...	1,446	2,525	1,601'6	3,530	...	...	155'6	1,005
12	Ditto against property	...	...	1,468	2,481	1,489'2	3,132	...	...	21'2	651
13	Ditto relating to documents and to trade or property-marks	...	...	9	14	9'2	18	...	...	'2	4
14	Criminal breach of contract of service...	...	...	1	1	'4	'6	'6	'4	...	...
15	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	43	105	43	91'2	...	13'8	...	...
16	Defamation	...	...	6	12	8'8	24	...	...	2'8	12
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance	...	...	15	25	27'8	61	...	...	12'8	36
18	Miscellaneous offences	...	...	803	1,108	420'6	641	332'4	467	...	...
Total				4,192	7,460	4,003	8,384	134	...	...	924

211. The above Statement comprises the number and classes of offences reported to have occurred during the year 1868, and exhibits increase and decrease in each class as compared with the average of five previous years.

212. The total number of persons arrested during the past year was 4,424, which, added to 137 persons pending at the close of the previous year, makes the total number of persons brought to trial 4,561. Of these, 2,543 were convicted, 1,842 acquitted, 11 died, 8 escaped, 5 transferred, and 152 pending.

213. The increase shewn under some of the classes exhibited in the foregoing Statement will be duly explained hereafter.

214. There being no cases during the year of report under Classes I. and VIII., they have been omitted.

CLASS II.—*Offences relating to the Army.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences relating to the army ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

215. This case must have been a trifling one, as the Magistrate has given no special explanation of it.

CLASS III.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Unlawful assembly ...	14	134	9'2	84'6	62	83	89	...	...	50	...	...	24	...	15	...	...
2	Rioting, &c. ...	10	290	6	66	3	104	107	...	...	65	...	...	25	...	17	...	...
3	Affray ...	2	14	2'6	6'6	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		26	438	17'8	157'2	9	191	200	...	...	119	...	...	49	...	32	...	...

a.— One person transferred from heading 15, Class XI.

216. There is a remarkable increase in the number of persons concerned compared with the average of the previous five years. The Magistrate has not offered any explanation of it, as he ought to have done.

CLASS IV.—*Offences by, or relating to Public Servants.*

1	2		3		4			5			6	7	8	9	10
	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.															
1 Offences by public servants ...	5	9	64	116	...	7	7	...	...	12	...	...	...	5	...
Attempts ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2 Ditto relating to public servants	8	9	26	54	...	8	8	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
Total ...	14	19	9	17	...	16	16	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS V.—*Contempt of Lawful Authority of Public Servants.*

1	2		3		4			5			6	7	8	9	10
	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.															
1 Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	194	454	2236	4416	3a	403	406	...	...	235	...	...	168	...	2
															1
															...

a —One person transferred from heading No. 5, Class XII.

CLASS VI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
															Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
1	False evidence or subornation of the same ...	21	57	18'4	30'6	1	49	50	...	3	...	...	18	27	...	1	1	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	94	116	85'6	123'6	1	102	103	...	1	56	...	...	31	...	12	2	1	...
Total ...		115	173	104	154'2	2	151	153	...	4	56	...	18	58	...	13	3	1	...

217. Of the cases shewn in heading No. 1, the Magistrate has noticed two in the following terms :—

218. 1st Case.—The accused was charged with having made two contradictory statements at different times in giving evidence before certain civil court arbitrators, and the Deputy Collector of Serampore relating to the same matter. The Jury acquitted him.

219. 2nd Case.—The accused was charged with giving false evidence before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore in a suit instituted by him for arrears of rent. The Jury acquitted him.

220. The increase shewn in this class is attributed by the Magistrate to the more numerous proceedings taken against persons instituting false complaints, of which there were a great many cases during the year of report.

CLASS VII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
1	Offences relating to coin	...	3	5	2.2	3.6	...	5	5	1	...	4

No remarks.

CLASS IX.—Offences relating to Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868. Died. Escaped. Transferred.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences relating to public health	4	7	1'8	2'4	...	7	7	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto ditto safety	35	69	20'8	34	...	45	45	...	...	34	...	...	10	1	...	...	...
3	Ditto ditto convenience	5	16	21'8	55'2	...	9	9	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto ditto decency and morals	3	3	4'6	12'8	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		47	95	49	104'4	...	66	66	...	...	48	..	...	17	1	...	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS X.—Offences relating to Religion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.					Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to religion	1	4	1'8	8'2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS XI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1888.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1888.			Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1888.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.							Magistrate.	Police.
1	Murder	18	47	10'2	23'8	4	34	38	2	8	...	4	17	1	6	...	...	...
2	Attempt at ditto	3	3	2	3'4	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide	4	6	4'6	9	...	6	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	Abetment of suicide	1	2	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	Attempt at ditto	17	24	6'4	6'6	1	16	17	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Rape	1	3	4'8	10'2	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Attempt at ditto	5	8	2'4	3'2	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Unnatural offences	1	1	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Causing miscarriage attended with aggravating circumstances	1	2	5'2	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto ditto, other cases	5	11	5	7	...	9	9	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...
11	Exposure of Infants	2	2	2'6	2'6	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Concealment of births by secret disposal of the body	1	1	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances	3	7	4	1'4	...	7	7	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	Ditto, other cases	5	9	3'2	5'4	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	12	35	10'8	25	...	23	23	...	3	13	1	1	5	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto, other cases	148	323	93'6	224'4	...	165	165	...	104	...	51	...	...	8	2	...	...
17	Attempt at ditto	1	1	2	2'8	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Criminal force or assault	1,170	1,917	1,388'8	3,027'8	342	743	777	...	370	...	393	6	8	...	...	...	...
19	Wrongful confinement	25	61	38'4	113	...	38	38	...	25	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto restraint	23	63	20'8	55'2	1	18	19	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,446	2,525	1,601'6	3,530	40	1,084	1,124	2	17	526	1	13	522	9	23	6	...	

α.—One person transferred to heading No. 1, Class III.

221. There is a perceptible decrease under several of the heads included in this class, which is satisfactory.

222. The following is an abstract of some of the cases that deserve notice :—

223. 1st Case.—MURDER.—The accused killed his wife by kicking her on the stomach, which caused a rupture of the spleen. The eye-witnesses of this occurrence were the sister and son of the deceased, a girl of about thirteen and a boy of seven years. They stated that the deceased was lying asleep when her husband came home from his work. A quarrel arose, because he had neglected to get some oil for the house, which resulted in his assaulting his wife in the manner above described. The Civil Surgeon stated that the rupture of the spleen was the immediate cause of death, and that the violence used was more than sufficient to cause such rupture. The defence was that the deceased had intermittent fever, and died of it after vomiting and purging, but this was contradicted by three witnesses, who came either immediately before or after the woman died. The accused was committed for trial at the Sessions, but acquitted by the Jury.

224. 2nd Case.—Two inhabitants of Beerhoom had a brazier's shop in this district. A neighbour's nephew, a boy aged three years, used to play about their shop. One day the boy was missed. Information was given to the police, and on the third day his body was found floating in a tank behind the shop. It bore marks of violence on the head, and below it was a basket immersed in the water. The ornaments which the child had worn when last seen were missing. In the meanwhile, on the second day after the child was missed, one of the defendants disappeared from the village, and it was ascertained that the basket found with the body had belonged to the other man. Suspicion therefore fell upon the two men.

The former was found at his house in the Beerbhoom District, and he made a confession and produced the ornaments he had taken from the child. The Civil Surgeon thought the deceased had been killed by a blow of a blunt weapon. One man was committed on a charge of murder, &c., but was convicted only of retaining stolen property, and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. The evidence against the other man was insufficient.

225. *3rd Case.*—The accused Manick Karigur lived with his wife at Pandooah. On the 31st August 1868, from information received, the parents of the wife went to her house and found her lying in the verandah bathed in blood, and bleeding profusely from her private parts. Deceased died at night, but, before her death, had informed the police officer, who had been sent for, that on the previous night her husband had forcible connection with her twice. The Civil Surgeon found the organs of generation lacerated, and marks of profuse bleeding; that forcible connection had taken place; that death was caused by profuse hemorrhage and the shock to the nervous system. According to the parents, the deceased was 11 years old, had never menstruated, and had lived with her husband a month. The husband was committed by the Joint-Magistrate on the alternative charges of murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt, and rape. The Jury acquitted him.

226. *4th Case.*—The accused and his wife had a quarrel about some oil. After they had retired to rest with an infant child, the prisoner deliberately bolted the door, cut his wife's throat with a knife, inflicting other wounds in the struggle that ensued, and then hung himself. The poor woman's screams brought people to the house, and on breaking open the door the prisoner was found suspended by the neck; but still alive, and on being taken down revived. He pertinaciously denied the charge when taken before the Magistrate and accused his own mother and others of having killed his wife and maltreated him. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

227. *5th Case.*—Deceased was invited to the house of his brother-in-law, where he was made to drink and was afterwards taken out and murdered, his head being severed from the body with a *dào*. The brother-in-law and four others were accomplices in the crime, which was witnessed by some of the women of the family. The motive appears to have been a dispute concerning the father-in-law's property. The defendants were all committed to the Sessions. Four of them were convicted and sentenced, two to transportation for life, and two to 5 and 7 years' imprisonment respectively; one was acquitted.

228. *6th Case.*—Deceased, a little girl, who, wearing some ornaments, had come to play near the house of the prisoner's mother, was missed between 10 and 11 o'clock in the day. Search was made, but to no purpose. Eventually the body was found under water, in a tank at a place where no person would usually go, but where prisoner had been accidentally seen. The ornaments of the child were found on the person of the prisoner, and she admitted participation in the commission of the crime. After trial she was convicted and sentenced capitally.

229. *7th Case.*—The deceased, the wife of the prisoner, was, on the night in question, disinclined to sleep with him, her child being ill. She was, however, forced to do so. Later something transpired, which irritated the husband. Before the deceased had fallen asleep, the prisoner laid hold of her, sat on her chest, and cut her throat in several places with a razor. The woman gave one cry, her mother-in-law came up, gave the alarm, and in attempting to stop her son's act, received a wound. The neighbour's came up and secured the prisoner. The wife died of the wounds she had received. The prisoner admitted that he had killed his wife: he was capitally punished.

230. *8th Case.*—The deceased was one of the two wives of the prisoner. On the night preceding the day of occurrence, the prisoner had come home and had brought three *sarees* for his two wives and a sister. One of them had red stripes and two others were common ones. He had intended the striped one for his younger wife. On the morning following, the elder wife, however, put on this *saree*. The prisoner saw her and told her to take it off; the deceased took no notice. The prisoner followed her into her room and

tried to take it off by main force, and struck her on the head with the pounder of a curry-stone. The skull was fractured and death was almost instantaneous. The prisoner admitted that he had used the violence which caused death, was committed for trial, and sentenced to transportation for life.

231. **ATTEMPT AT MURDER. 1st Case.**—A husband and wife had a quarrel about the latter's improper intimacy with another man. At about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock at night, having armed herself with a chopper, she went to the bench on which her husband was lying half asleep, and was arrested while striking him with it. This act was witnessed by the complainants' son and a servant, the former being a boy of 14 and the latter a feeble old man. Fortunately, a Head Constable at the police outpost hard by, hearing cries of murder, arrived in time to prevent the woman accomplishing her purpose. He deposed that he found the husband and wife struggling for the chopper, and that the handle was held by the latter. The accused was sentenced by the Judge to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, which was reduced by the High Court to 6 months.

232. **2nd Case.**—A private of the 58th Regiment, quartered at Chinsurah, was committed to the High Court on a charge of attempt at murder. The facts were these. A native entered the guard-room to take accused, who was a prisoner there, a cup of tea. Just before this the prisoner had been seen to sharpen a knife, and as soon as the native had placed the cup of tea down, accused attacked and struck him with the knife, inflicting a wound on his arm. He was at once seized by persons present, and prevented doing more mischief. The result of the High Court's decision has not been communicated to the district authorities, but from the newspaper reports, it appears that the prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

233. **3rd Case.**—At dusk the prisoner met a boy wearing some ornaments, and enticed him out into the fields. There the prisoner struck the boy a heavy blow, and taking him up, swung him by holding his neck between two sticks and then left him for dead amongst some thorns. Two men happened to pass at a short distance and heard the boy's groans. They brought out the boy and called up his father, who was enquiring where he had gone. The ornaments had disappeared. The boy could not speak, and his shoulder and neck were swollen; but when after much care he partly recovered his senses and voice, he at once named the prisoner. The Phareedar took him into custody and recovered from him a portion of the gold chain the boy had worn. The neck had been scratched. The right clavicle had been fractured and the face had been punctured. The prisoner was committed for trial but acquitted by the Jury.

234. **CULPABLE HOMICIDE. 1st Case.**—A woman, who was not faithful to her lover, appears to have allowed the visits of another young man. The latter was found between 3 and 4 A. M. one morning, by his fellow villagers, lying dying on the road some little distance from the woman's house. In his dying moments he declared that the paramour of the woman and two other persons, who are her relatives, had caused his injuries. The villagers at once seized these persons and kept them till the police arrived. There was unfortunately some delay, the result of which was, that the body, after being forwarded by the police to the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, arrived in such a state of decomposition, that the Medical examination of it was impossible. The police enquiry terminated in the arrest of the paramour on a charge of murder. The woman deposed that the accused was jealous of the deceased, and had once declared he would kill him if he saw him at her house; that on the day of the occurrence, at midnight, deceased paid her a visit; but as soon as he had entered her house, her paramour also came in and said to the deceased "Why do you enter this woman's house?" and then struck him twice and dragged him into the road. The witness did not follow them into the road and did not see what more took place. The assault was witnessed by another woman, who lives in the same compound. Accused was committed to the Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide. The Jury acquitted him. The Constables who caused the delay in forwarding the body were prosecuted for neglect of duty and fined two months' pay each.

235. **UNNATURAL OFFENCE.**—This case is described in full by the Magistrate, but the particulars are very indecent, and a mere outline is sufficient. A prisoner in the Hooghly Jail was sent up by the Jailor, charged with committing an unnatural offence on another prisoner who slept in the same ward. The accused was committed to the Sessions, but acquitted by the Jury, and it is very doubtful if the charge was true.

236. **KIDNAPPING OR FORCIBLE ABDUCTION.** *1st Case.*—A girl lived with her parents near one of the police out-posts, and next door lived two prostitutes. The latter had, according to the girl's own statement, on several occasions tempted her to leave her home, telling her that although she was of a marriageable age, her father was taking no thought to get her a husband, and that if she went away, she would eat gold and be a queen. At last they got the girl's consent, and one night, according to a preconcerted signal, the girl, taking advantage of the absence of her parents, slipped out of the house and joined the procuresses. She came empty handed, and was sent back to bring away what she could. She returned with some gold ornaments and cloth, and was then taken to the back of the police out-post where the hero of the story was waiting, who was no other than the police officer in charge. He led her away to Bandel, and introduced her into a friend's house as his wife, but does not appear to have passed the night with her, for he went away, promising to come back the next day. In the meanwhile the father missed his daughter, and raising a hue and cry after her, succeeded in tracing her out. She was taken back and the gold ornaments were found in the gallant's cook-room. The girl being proved to be under sixteen, the police officer and the two prostitutes were committed on a charge of kidnapping a female minor from lawful guardianship, and were found guilty and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

CLASS XII.—Offences against Property.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Dacoity, with murder...	...	...	4	9-2	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt...	3	24	2-6	54-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto, other cases...	31	305	26-6	326-6	11	63	74	...	10	...	...	17	25	6	16	...	...
4	Robbery, ditto...	3	6	7-6	25	1	6	7	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
5	Theft, ditto...	765	1,147	824-3	1,513-4	32a	665	697	...	286	...	...	1	372	17	20	...	1
6	Attempt at ditto...	13	18	4-6	47-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Extortion, other cases...	34	89	35	79-5	...	38	36	...	...	7	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
8	Criminal breach of trust...	36	48	34-8	50	...	30	30	...	1	7	...	1	20	...	1	...	...
9	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen property...	30	60	29-4	61-5	135	59	72	2	...	31	1	8	24	...	2	...	4
10	Mischief with aggravating circumstances...	10	12	12-6	26-4	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto, other cases...	44	96	67-6	180-8	1	31	32	...	...	13	...	18	...	1	...	...	...
12	Criminal trespass for commission of serious offences...	238	158	176-4	243-2	3	33	36	...	...	17	...	18	...	1	...	...	...
13	Attempt at ditto...	37	51	44-2	46-4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
14	Ditto, other cases...	176	383	150	397	2	211	213	...	...	84	...	111	5	13	...	...	...
15	Criminal misappropriation of property...	24	48	18-2	36	...	40	40	...	...	18	...	26	...	...	...	1	...
16	Cheating...	20	27	18-8	35	3	15	18	...	1	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,463	2,481	1,489-2	3,132	76	1,201	1,277	2	12	462	1	37	674	28	55	...	2

a.—One person transferred to heading 8 and 1 person to Class V., heading No. 1.

b.—One person transferred from heading No. 5.

237. The following cases deserve notice :—

238. DACOITY WITH ATTEMPT TO CAUSE DEATH OR GRIEVOUS HURT. *1st Case.*—The plaintiff's house was attacked by a gang of dacoits and his son was burnt about the body with a torch to make him disclose where their money was concealed. The evidence of recognition of three of the persons was not sufficiently strong and they were discharged.

239. *2nd Case.*—Some time after midnight, five or six dacoits entered the prosecutor's house while he was sleeping in the verandah. Two of the dacoits struck him on the head with *lattees* and took away from his person a warm covering worth Rs. 4. His nephew came up, and he managed to escape and bring up the neighbours. The offenders decamped. No clue was obtained.

240. *3rd Case.*—Some time after midnight, about 15 men entered a house and carried off property to the value of Rs. 137. The owner had taken up a *tangi* to use it against the offenders, but he got wounded himself by some of the dacoits. No clue was obtained.

241. DACOITY, OTHER CASES. *1st Case.*—The house of the plaintiff was attacked by dacoits. He was sleeping in the west room, and at about 1-30 A. M. was roused by a noise. He attempted to open the door, but found it fastened from the outside; at last he managed to get out and saw that his chest in the adjoining room had been broken open and rifled of its contents,—money and ornaments. He saw a number of persons making their exit from his yard, and presently four village Chowkeedars came and shewed wounds which they said were inflicted on them by the dacoits while retreating. The Chowkeedars swore positively that they recognized two of the villagers, and on their evidence these men were committed. Before the trial came on, news reached the Joint-Magistrate that a number of men had been arrested in the Nuddea District, and had confessed before the Magistrate of Nuddea to the commission of the dacoity in the plaintiff's house. These men were brought over from Nuddea and prosecuted, and by one of them turning approver, ample evidence was obtained of their guilt. The rest of them were committed and found guilty by the Court of Sessions and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The approver, who was the ringleader, deposed most emphatically that the villagers named by the Chowkeedars had not taken any part in the dacoity, and, in fact, that he did not know them. Their innocence was clearly made out, and no evidence being offered against them in the Sessions Court, they were acquitted. It seemed that the four Chowkeedars had falsely accused the villagers, who were acquitted, for the sake of saving their reputation as police officers, and the Joint-Magistrate sanctioned their prosecution for giving false evidence. They were committed for perjury, but were acquitted by the Jury.

242. *2nd Case.*—The prosecutor's house was openly entered by day and plundered of grain, cattle, &c., by a large number of servants and retainers of the zemindars of the village, out of revenge for a complaint made against them of wrougful confinement in consequence of a refusal to sell some land. Two of the zemindars were charged with being personally present. They were committed for trial with four of their retrainers. The conduct of the police in this case is reported by the Magistrate to have been most disgraceful. The Sub-Inspector in charge of the Station neglected to make timely enquiry, and submitted a false and garbled report. The trial was also rendered remarkable by an attempt made to bribe one of the Jurors. The case was not sent up till after the close of the year. The defendants have been since acquitted by the Jury.

243. *3rd Case.*—Two defendants were committed on a charge of dacoity, for having entered the plaintiffs "Khamar" with a number of laborers, and forcibly taken away a quantity of paddy, the prosecutor being seized and kept bound. The defendants were arrested in the act of carrying away the paddy. They were acquitted by the Jury.

244. *4th Case.*—At midnight eight or nine dacoits entered a house, lighted torches from a lamp in the verandah, and breaking open boxes and chests, stole property to the amount of Rupees 223-1. The occurrence was not reported at the time, but nearly two months afterwards information of it reached the ears of the police. Three persons were sent in, but the enquiry had not been properly made, and the evidence was very weak. They were discharged.

245. *5th Case.*—At midnight of the 18th January 1868, about 10 men entered a house and carried off property to the value of Rupees 50-4. No notice of the commission of the offence was given, but on the 21st a Phareedar got intimation of it. The inmates of the house, however, would lay no information, and nothing could be done to discover the offenders.

246. *6th Case.*—A little before midnight of the 24th January 1868, about 25 men came into the prosecutor's house, cut open the doors, broke the chests and *pattaras*, and plundered property to the value of Rupees 422-15-3. Five persons were sent in, and property to the value of Rupees 18 was recovered. Two persons were discharged and three committed to the Sessions, where one was convicted and two acquitted.

247. *7th Case.*—Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night of the 16th February 1868, about 15 men with lighted torches entered a house and plundered property to the value of Rupees 627-7-3. The police sent up three men charged with the commission of the offence, and property was recovered to the value of Rupees 11-11-9. Two of them were discharged, but the one found with the property in his possession was committed to the Sessions and convicted.

248. *8th Case.*—An hour and half before midnight of the 18th February, six or seven men entered a dwelling-house, and tried to force open the door of the sleeping-room. The owner and his son stood against the door, but it was broken through. Neighbours, however, came in on the alarm raised, and the dacoits left the house. Four persons were sent in on evidence of recognition, but they were discharged. No property is said to have been taken away.

249. *9th Case.*—A little before midnight of the 22nd March, some seven men with lights entered a house and plundered property worth Rupees 91-4. This occurrence was reported as false by the police, but the Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad, on the other hand, considered that the owner was only anxious to hush up enquiry, and deemed the occurrence a true one.

250. *10th Case.*—At midnight of the 30th March, about 14 men entered a house and three of them laid hold of the owner, who was sleeping in the verandah; pressed his throat; and beat him with *luttees*. Property to the value of Rupees 179-8 was taken away. Six persons were sent in by the police with property recovered valued at Rupees 4-8-6. They were, however, released for want of evidence.

251. *11th Case.*—On the 30th May, at midnight, some 12 men with lighted torches broke open a shop and plundered property to the value of Rupees 123-6. One of the dacoits was said to have been recognized and seized with four annas worth of property while they were leaving. The evidence was suspicious and the prisoner was discharged.

252. *12th Case.*—The person robbed had come up in a boat in company with two other boats to buy paddy. The boats had anchored in a khall and the country on both sides of it was then inundated. Some time after midnight of the 1st October, about 18 men came up and attacked two of the boats. One could not be boarded, but the other was dragged away towards a bund at some distance, and robbed of property worth Rupees 106-10. Nine prisoners were sent in by the police. They were committed to the Sessions, but acquitted by the Jury.

253. *13th Case.*—On the 13th October 1868, at midnight, some six men attacked the prosecutor's house. An alarm was raised, neighbours came up, and it is said that no property could be taken away. The occurrence was hushed up, and it is very much to be feared that property was taken away. The police got intimation some time afterwards, but at that stage nothing could be done.

254. *14th Case.*—Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night of the 22nd December, about 30 or 32 men attacked a house, broke open every room, and plundered property worth Rupees 334-6. Property to the value of Rupees 18-12 was recovered in a house where it had been left by one of the four persons who were arrested and sent up by the police. The other three were recognized during the commission of the offence. All four have since the close of the year been committed for trial.

255. **ROBBERY.**—The following is the only case which deserves notice :—

256. *1st Case.*—A man was sleeping in the verandah of his house on the night of the 14th July, with his wife and child. Two persons came in and began forcing the lock of the room. The owner got up and was about to raise an alarm, when one of the men stopped his mouth with the musquito curtain, and the other entered the room and stole property to the value of Rupees 3-15. No clue was obtained.

257. **THEFT.** *1st Case.*—On the night of the 19th September, Rupees 294-12 was missed from the cash drawer in the Hooghly Station Booking Office. An apprentice in the Booking Office was suspected, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On the 23rd October he voluntarily surrendered himself in the Joint-Magistrate's Court. The evidence against him was to the effect that two days previous to the date on which the money was missed he was admitted in the Booking Office as a *quasi* apprentice to the clerk; that he attended till that day; and while at work in the office, kept with him a canvass bag marked with the initials of his name and his place of residence; that immediately before the money was missed he was seen to leave the Station, carrying his bag; that an hour afterwards he brought a new bag, transferred a cloth full of Rupees from his old bag to the new one, and left the former with a shop-keeper, telling him that he would send for it the next day; that on the same night he was found at his father's house, and when charged with the theft, at first denied it, but afterwards, when a bag containing Rupees 291-12 had been found in a box in the house, confessed, adding that he had spent Rupees 3, but after saying this he ran away, and was not seen again till he appeared in Court. The bag with the prisoner's initials was and residence was produced in Court, also a sum of Rupees 291-12, including two currency notes, one of Rupees 20 and another of Rupees 10. The number and description of these notes corresponded with the entries in the Railway Cash Books. There appeared to be no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he was committed by the Joint-Magistrate, but the Jury acquitted him.

258. *2nd Case.*—A Police Constable was charged with stealing some gold and silver ornaments and a piece of cloth, valued at Rupees 350, from the house of a woman, where he lodged. The latter was the keeper of a shrine, and knowing the accused as a frequent worshipper, she received him as a visitor in her house, and gave him the leavings of the food set apart for the idol. He, however, took advantage of his position in the house, and abstracted the property abovementioned from a chest, in which it was kept. For some time he escaped detection, but the ornaments being found at a pawnbroker's to whom the prisoner had pledged them, and the cloth being discovered in his house, there was no doubt of his guilt. He was convicted by the Joint-Magistrate and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

259. *3rd Case.*—Two Constables of the Hooghly Town Force were seen by a Head Constable late one night carrying a bag of rice. They were stopped and questioned, and

in consequence of what they stated they were taken to a shop, where it was found that a shutter had been removed and a bag of rice stolen. The rice in the possession of the Constable was identified by the shop-keeper, and it appeared that one of the Constable's beat on the night in question was close to the shop. The Constables set up an improbable defence which they could not prove. One said he seized the other with the rice, and was actually taking him to the thannah, when he met the Head Constable; while the story told by the other was that he had received the rice in payment of a debt due from the Chowkeedar. They were both convicted and punished by the Joint-Magistrate.

260. *4th Case.*—The defendant, forming an intimacy with the widow of a deceased zemindar whom he formerly served, induced her to leave the family residence on a pretence of a pilgrimage and also contrived to carry off at various times a quantity of furniture and other valuable property belonging to a minor son of the zemindar by another wife. The widow died at Benares under circumstances of suspicion which were brought to light by an anonymous petition, and on searching the defendant's house the property was discovered; but no further evidence being obtainable, the defendant was convicted of having stolen property in his possession, and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

261. BREACH OF TRUST BY POLICE OFFICER. *1st Case.*—A woman who was going by boat in charge of some cloth goods was suddenly taken ill at Tribanee and died there. Two Police Constables, who happened to be at Tribanee, took possession of the deceased's effects and forwarded them to the thannah. They, however, left behind in the shop of a certain person four pieces of cloth. This accidentally came to the knowledge of their superiors, and the men were prosecuted for criminal breach of trust. From the inconsistent account which they gave of their conduct, and the fact that the four pieces of cloth had been omitted from the list of articles sent in to the thannah, it was manifest that the accused had left the cloth with the shop-keeper, intending to claim it for themselves when a certain time had elapsed. They were found guilty of criminal breach of trust under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and one of them was punished with 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other, who appeared to have acted under the influence of the former, with 4 months' imprisonment.

262. *2nd Case.*—The defendant, a Head Constable of the Railway Police, misappropriated some money with which he was entrusted to pay other officers, and forged their receipts. He was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

263. *1st Case.*—MISCHIEF BY FIRE.—The owner of the house destroyed had a quarrel with the inhabitants of another village, who thereupon threatened him with injury. One night he was found by a neighbour running away from the house, and the house itself was on fire. The evidence was not sufficient against the accused.

264. *2nd Case.*—A woman charged her paramour with having set fire to her house. She had been sleeping and was roused by neighbours who had put out the fire, and on their statement she instituted the charge, which, however, was not proved.

265. CHEATING.—The defendant, a respectably dressed Mahomedan, engaged a carriage and a woman to accompany him for the alleged purpose of bringing home his wife, and, stopping at a cloth merchant's shop, he selected several pieces of cloth, which he said he would take to show his wife, who was in the carriage, but he managed to decamp with the cloth, leaving the carriage-driver, the woman inside the carriage, and the cloth merchant, all equally duped. Being found some time afterwards, he was committed to the Sessions and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

266. The following Statement shews the operation of the Police in recovering Stolen and Plundered Property.

1		2	3	4		5	
CRIME.		Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on total loss.		Percentage of recovery in cases where the offenders were arrested.	
				1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Highway robbery ...	499 4 3	254 14 3	50 14 0	19 10 0	52 9 0	40 7 0
2	Dacoity ...	6,223 5 0	165 3 9	2 10 0	9 4 0	3 0 0	11 8 0
3	House trespass with intent to commit theft ...	4,686 4 3	415 3 9	8 13 0	57 7 0	31 2 0	35 1 0
4	Theft ...	18,590 5 3	6,218 1 0	33 7 0	56 2 0	70 0 0	65 12 0
Total ...		29,979 2 9	7,063 6 9	23 7 0	35 0 0	43 1 0	24 0 0

No remarks.

CLASS XIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property-marks.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.		Died.		Escaped.		Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.									High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	9	14	92	18	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	2	...	...	1a

a.—Transferred to the district of Burdwan.

267. The following cases deserve notice :—

268. 1st Case.—A person had tampered with the date of an order of Court on the back of a copy of a decree, to enable him to bring the date of his fresh application for execution within the period of limitation. He was made over to the Magistrate by the Civil Court.

The books of that Court shewed that a change had been made in the date and the purpose was apparent. The prisoner was committed to the Sessions, but acquitted by the Jury.

269. *2nd Case.*—The accused in this case was made over to the Magistrate by the Civil Court, charged with uttering a forged decree of Court. The case was transferred to the district of Burdwan.

CLASS XIV.—*Criminal breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1869.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1869.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
												Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
1	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	4	6	...	1	1	1

No remarks.

CLASS XV.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	43	105	43	91.2	1	44	45	...	4	3	...	2	32	...	3	...	1	...

270. As usual, the result of trials under this class shews a larger number of acquittals than convictions.

271. Of the 32 persons shewn as acquitted by the Magistrate, 1 was discharged under Section 259, 1 under Section 272, and 30 under Sections 225 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

272. The following case deserves notice :—

273. The plaintiff's wife left him and contracted a second marriage, according to the Mahomedan custom, concealing the fact of her husband being alive. She and one of her relatives, who abetted the offence, were committed and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment each.

CLASS XVI.—*Defamation.*

1			2		3		4		5			6			7	8	9	10			
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.								
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.	
																Pending on 31st December 1868.					Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Defamation	6	12	83	24	...	9	9	9

No remarks.

CLASS XVII.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance, resulting in death or grievous hurt ...	1	1	26	124	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	Ditto, ditto, other cases ...	14	24	253	466	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		15	25	279	61	...	9	9	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...

No remarks.

CLASS XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1				2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.			
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of	...	48	78	37·2	56·4	1	69	70	...	...	51	...	...	18	...	...	1	...
2	Chowkeedaree & Police cases, under Acts XX. of 1856 and V. of 1861...	...	79	97	76·8	120·8	...	87	87	...	...	69	...	...	16	...	2	...	...
3	Ferry Laws, breach of	...	2	3	·6	·6	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	Post Office, ditto, ditto	...	2	2	1·2	1·4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Railway, ditto, ditto	...	66	71	42·8	54·8	...	84	84	...	...	71	...	...	12	...	...	1	...
6	Pound, ditto, ditto	...	39	71	40·4	83·6	1	35	36	...	...	22	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
7	Offences under Section 34 of Act V. of 1861	...	236	331	102·2	130·8	...	331	331	...	...	307	...	...	21	...	1	...	2
8	Mutiny Act, breach of	...	1	1	·4	·4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Stamp Laws, ditto	...	1	1	·6	·6	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Act XXVII. of 1864, ditto	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	Municipal Act (III. B. C. of 1864), breach of	...	327	451	118·4	173·6	...	451	451	...	...	377	...	...	72	...	2	...	...
Total			803	1,108	420·6	641	2	1,065	1,067	...	...	903	...	...	154	...	5	1	4

274. The increase shewn under this class is due mainly to the increase under headings 5, 7, and 11. There is an increase in heading 5 against the average of the five previous years, but there is a considerable decrease as compared with the past year only. So also in heading No. 7, there is a very considerable decrease in comparison with the past year only, though the statement shews an increase in comparison with the average of the five previous years.

275. Memorandum of proceedings taken by the Magisterial authorities under the several sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

276. Six persons in six cases were arrested and required to give security for good behaviour. These, added to one person pending trial at the close of 1867, make a total of seven persons, of whom four furnished security, two were discharged, and one was pending at the close of the year.

277. One hundred and thirty-one persons in 35 cases were arrested and required to give security to keep the peace. These, added to two persons pending at the close of 1867, make a total of 133 persons, of whom 110 furnished security, 21 were discharged, and 2 remained pending.

278. There were 25 cases of neglect to support wife and children, but only seven persons were arrested, which, added to one person pending at the close of 1867, made a total of eight persons, all of whom were discharged by the Magistrate.

279. Nine persons in nine cases were punished for breach of bail bonds, and 11 persons in nine cases for breach of recognizances.

280. The following Statement shews the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year.

GRADE.	Total number.	PUNISHMENT AWARDED.			Amount of fine imposed.	REMARKS.
		Imprisoned.	Fined.	Flogged.		
Head Constables ...	6	3	3	...	Rs. As. P. 90 0 0	One imprisoned under Section 406, 1 under Section 448 of the Penal Code, and 1 for desertion; 1 fined Rupees 30 under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861, 1 Rupees 10 under Section 352, and 1 Rupees 50 under Sections 352 and 423 of the Penal Code.
Constables ...	68	25	41	2	314 13 6	Eleven imprisoned under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861, 8 under Section 448, 3 under Section 406, 3 under Section 161, 1 under Section 384, 1 under Section 129, 2 under Section 411, and 1 under Section 354 of the Penal Code. Thirty-two were fined Rupees 140-13-6 under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, 4 fined Rupees 21 and also imprisoned, and 5 fined Rupees 53. Two flogged for theft.
Phareedars ...	6	3	3	...	60 0 0	Two imprisoned under Section 341 and 1 under Section 342; 1 fined Rupees 25 under Section 325, 1 fined Rupees 30 under Section 379, and 1 fined Rupees 15 under Section 352 of the Penal Code.
Pharee Peadahs or Shimandars.	3	3	...	...	.....	One imprisoned under Section 352, and 2 under Section 379 of the Penal Code.
Chowkeedars ...	14	10	4	...	23 4 0	Two imprisoned under Section 379, 1 under Section 323, 1 under Section 143, 1 under Section 176, 1 under Section 147, 8 under Section 408, and 1 under Section 202 of the Penal Code. One fined Rupees 10 under Section 176, 2 fined Rupees 2-4 under Section 352, and 1 fined Rupees 10 under Section 325 of the Penal Code.

281. The following Table shews the number of Accidental Deaths reported during the year.

			Drowned.	By the bite of snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by the lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	By bite of mad animals.	Total.	REMARKS.
Men ...	...	...	40	68	3	12	...	20	143	
Women ...	...	...	36	91	1	2	1	16	147	
Boys ...	...	...	69	50	8	1	8	6	142	
Girls ...	...	...	75	38	9	...	9	2	133	
Total ...	...	...	220	247	21	15	18	44	565	

282. The large number of persons killed by snake bites shews that a reward should be given for the destruction of poisonous snakes in towns and villages.

283. The total number of persons arrested by the police on their own authority during the year was 1,714, of whom 1,012 were convicted, 58 committed, 579 acquitted, 60 pending, 1 escaped, and 4 transferred.

284. The total number of persons arrested, by order of the Magisterial authorities, was 2,259, of whom 1,079 were convicted, 44 committed, 1,050 acquitted, 69 pending, 9 died, 7 escaped, and 1 transferred.

285. There were eight escapes of persons awaiting trial during the year. Of these, three occurred at the Sudder Station. None of the offenders have been re-captured, they were all held to bail, and in one case the amount of the bond was recovered, and in another the surety was fined Rupees 2 ; in a third case the property of the offender was confiscated.

286. At the Jehanabad Sub-division there was one escape, the offender was held on his own recognizance, he was not re-captured, but orders have been issued by the Deputy Magistrate on the police for his arrest.

287. The remaining four escapes took place at Serampore. In one case the prisoner escaped from the custody of a Constable, who was punished with two months' simple imprisonment. The prisoner was re-captured. In another the prisoner was held on his own recognizance, he was not captured, and in the remaining two cases the prisoners were held on bail, they were not re-captured but warrants were issued for their arrest. The amount of the bail was realized in full in one case, and in the other a portion was realized and the rest remitted.

288. Rupees 200 were paid as reward for the apprehension of an absconded offender in a case of embezzlement of Government money. The amount was distributed among the several persons noted in the margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
A Police Inspector ...	100	0	0
A Ditto Sub-Inspector, 1st Grade ...	20	0	0
A Head Constable, 3rd Grade ...	6	0	0
6 Constables, at Rs. 4. each ...	24	0	0
An Informer ...	50	0	0
Total ...	200	0	0

289. All the officers entrusted with the public money have furnished required securities.

290. There are twenty-two police out-posts in the district, of which the following sixteen were visited by the Magistrate during the year :—

Mugrah, Singhoor, Connuggur, Sheakhalla, Tarkessur, Rajbulhat, Bally, by Mr. Ebenezer Barton.

Coachmallae, Dhoneakhallee, Dwarbasinee, Khanpore, Dasspore, Syah, Goghat, Bally, Ghattal, by Mr. R. V. Cockerell.

WORKING OF THE POLICE.

291. Remarks made by Mr. E. J. Barton. During the five months of my residence at Hooghly, I saw a deal of the working of the police force ; my opinion of it is this :—

292. I hold it to be very necessary that in a purely Bengal District like Hooghly, the men forming the police force should be Bengalees ; my reason for my opinion is that only a Bengalee can possess that command over the language of the district, that knowledge of the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and can have that sympathy with them which are essential to make an efficient Police Officer. I observed too great a preponderance of Hindoostani's and Up-country men, a greater proportion of whom seemed to me utterly ignorant, uneducated, and in every way mentally unfit to gain for themselves that knowledge and influence which are necessary. I believe that the police have almost no bond of sympathy with the people. It seemed to me that the people shrank from them as if they were their enemies, rather than looked upon them as men appointed to protect their persons and property from outrage and violence. It is said that Bengalees will not enlist, but if the reluctance do exist, I think it arises more from the composition of the force and its internal government, than any unwillingness on the part of the Bengalee to perform the service which is expected from a policeman.

293. There are a few good men, but I consider most of those whom I saw inefficient and by no means worth the high pay they get.

1st.—The material of the men.

2nd.—Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

294. I think that the new police in the District of Hooghly are most deficient in detective ability. Their work which came before the Magistrates, and the records of the Police Stations, form the grounds of my conclusion. It was thought that under the new regime, and guided by superior officers who devote all their time to police work, their mode of investigating crime and finding out the criminals, would be a great improvement upon the old Darogahs. I think the result has not justified the anticipation: a perusal of the old records, and old Sudder Court judgments, and a comparison of these with the most recent police enquiries, shew that no change for the better has taken place. Indeed I often doubt whether the new police are on the whole as successful in the detection of crime as the old police were, although the present force costs vastly more, and the men are better paid. Soon after my arrival in Hooghly, I was surprised at the enormous number of cases which the police sent up as false. No doubt many of them were false, but I also think that many were reported false, simply because the police were unable to trace the crime. I took some measures to lessen the number of really false complaints, but although they were attended with some good, they were not as successful as I wished.

295. A perusal of the records of many Police Stations throughout the district led me to the conclusion that there were far too many men for the work actually to be done: more than half of the time of many policemen in Hooghly must be spent in absolute idleness. I believe a deal of money might be most advantageously saved by a judicious reducing of the force throughout the district. This would also be on the side of efficiency, for nothing can be more demoralizing to members of a force than to see a great portion of their number spending their time in idleness.

296. My previous remarks apply to them. They, too, seemed to me too numerous for the work to be done. I am convinced that a few active, intelligent men in the Municipal towns, would be more efficient for the detection and suppression of crime than crowds of Up-country clowns, whose ability seems limited to the merely animal exercise of passing up and down a street.

297. They form the link between the police and the people. One may almost go further and say that the Chowkeedars are the bond between Government and every Officer of Government and the rural population of the country. Much as he is abused, I hold the village Chowkeedar to be a most important and necessary personage in the Mofussil. In Hooghly, indeed all over Bengal, his position is most anomalous. He is appointed by the Zemindar. He is bound, by a recent decision of the Privy Council, to perform services for the Zemindar. He may be dismissed by the Magistrate, whose servant he also is,—a position more embarrassing than that of the Chowkeedar now cannot be conceived. He serves two masters, whose wills and acts often are contrary. He is between two fires, any one of which may consume him. The condition to which he has been reduced demands the instant interference of the legislature. I have observed in Hooghly, as elsewhere, that the Chowkeedar, and not the police, is the chief detective of crime. It is he who brings the news to the Police Station, who takes the Inspector to the spot, marshals the evidence, and delivers over the criminal to the arm of the law. It is therefore most important that the District Superintendent should jealously preserve his influence over the Chowkeedar and keep a watchful eye, lest the Zemindar should monopolize his services. I observed, when on tour in the Serampore Sub-division, that the police had neglected this part of their duty. The Chowkeedar did not punctually put in an appearance at the Police Stations as required by the law. Two Inspectors in charge of a Station seemed to think that the Chowkeedars had no right to do

so. Certainly, in the Serampore Sub-division, the District Superintendent had allowed his grasp over the Chowkeedars to become relaxed. I cannot speak of other parts of the district, as they were not visited by me.

298. The men were clean and well dressed when I saw them. But it is notorious that they wear their uniforms only when they expect a *Sahib*. The books and records at the Stations I found kept well enough. It seems to me there is far too much writing, and too little real work. I am convinced that much writing might now be saved by a careful revision and correction of the forms and books. I would also observe that the European Officers of the force did not engage in really police work as much as they ought to have done. Their presence in heinous cases serves to animate the enquiry, sustains the attention of the men, and prevents corruption; the maltreating of witnesses or parties, and other nefarious practices. It also seemed to me that Inspectors at Police Stations, and Head Constables at out-posts, were too frequently changed. This furor for change was peculiarly rampant in some places. It is said Inspectors should be changed, in order to prevent their forming local connections. But local connections, if pure and right, are just what the police want. They want knowledge of all kinds: local knowledge of the people in their jurisdiction, of criminals, budmashes, Chowkeedars, Zemindars, in fact of everything. Yet the present policy actually punishes an Inspector for getting this knowledge. He is supplanted in a few months by a new man who has no knowledge, and whose chief qualification is ignorance. A better plan of destroying the influence and usefulness of the police could not be devised.

299. Mr. Cockerell left a memorandum to the effect that the Police Station of Dhonea-khallee and the out-post of Khanpore were not visited by the Inspector during the year 1868.

300. The following remarks have been recorded by Mr. R. V. Cockerell.

301. "The only remarks I wished to make on the police are with reference to a subject to which I last year called attention, and which I still think is one of the chief reasons why the police are as a body so very inefficient, for I suppose it will be admitted that they are very inefficient in Hooghly, at all events so far as the detection and suppression of crime is concerned.

302. "The great mistake is, I think, in the organization of the police of the higher grades.

303. "The really responsible officer in the working of the police of each station, is the officer in charge of the station. This officer occupies exactly the position of the old Darogah. He is subject to precisely the same temptation, and it is his local knowledge and honesty which should afford the chief assistance in the detection of crime, while any collusion between him and landholders, &c., will usually be successful in defeating justice. Now the great reproach brought against the old force was that an officer occupying so responsible a position as this, and with so many opportunities of making money unlawfully, was not paid in proportion to his responsibilities and duties, and therefore that the service of an inferior class of men only could be obtained. Yet the pay of the highest of the present Sub-Inspectors is only equal to what a Darogah received, and many of them are now getting less pay than the lowest grade Darogah received, as I last year pointed out; and I confidently maintain that the class of men who now come into the police as Sub-Inspectors are far inferior to the old Darogahs in every quality which would go to make a good police officer. They mostly possess a knowledge of English which is useful to a certain extent, though I think a too high estimate is put on this qualification, but in other respects, both physically and morally, they are quite unfit for police work.

304. "The question then naturally arises, in what manner is the large sum of money now sanctioned for the police force expended? The answer is plain. It is chiefly appropriated

to paying large salaries to officers whose chief duty is to *supervise* the working of the Police. The bad result of too much supervision in any department in this country has always appeared to be the multiplying of statements and returns, and a consequent erroneous increase of office work. This has certainly been the result in the Police Department, and a District Superintendent, who it was supposed when the office was created would always be out in some part or other of his district, is now tied down to his desk; and even if he does get away, is harassed by feeling that office work is accumulating against his return.

305. "But it is to the subordinate officers only that I now wish to refer. If I remember right, on the first organization of the new police there was a highly paid officer in charge of each station, who I think was called an Inspector. Subsequently, officers of this grade were no longer appointed to stations, but the present class of Inspectors were substituted for them. These men are more highly paid than the Inspectors who preceded them. Many of them are officers of great ability and intelligence, yet I maintain that under the present system they are practically of very little use at all. They have no direct responsibility for the efficient working of the police in any part of the district, though, undoubtedly, such responsibility ought to be thrown on them; and further, they personally take very little share in working the Police, though they hold a kind of roving commission to go about and enquire into every thing and about everybody. In practice, these duties are not performed as they should be. For instance, one of the chief duties of an Inspector is to continually visit the various stations and out-posts under him, yet only this year I found that one of the few stations (Dhoneakhally) which I had time to visit after my re-appointment to the Hooghly District, had not been visited by an Inspector for twelve months, and the same was the case with a neighbouring out-post. The evil is what I have already stated, that these officers are not held responsible for taking a personal share in the every-day working of the police.

306. "Inspectors sit at home and hear reports and issue orders to their subordinates, and this occupies the greater portion of their time,—(the length to which reports have now attained is, I would here remark, something incredible)—and every now and then on the occurrence of a peculiarly serious crime, an Inspector investigates the case, the Sub-Inspector having invariably commenced the enquiry and possibly spoilt the case, if he has the inclination.

307. "I think Inspectors of this class are a mistake.

308. "A well-paid Inspector should be in charge of each station, to hear daily and immediately what occurrences are taking place round him. I have the opinion of natives of great experience in the working of the police to corroborate what I say. The present Inspectors have no responsibility and very little physical hard work, and are practically of very little use.

309. "The supervision, in the manner in which they exercise it, should be the duty of the District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, and not of Inspectors, who ought to take a personal share in each investigation. I think the high salaries given are wasted on these men, and I would revert to the old system of an Inspector in charge of each station, reporting direct to his District Superintendent or Assistant in charge of a Sub-district."

310. "I have no intention of adding any detailed remarks to those of Mr. Barton and Mr. Cockerell, I very much regret to have to submit such a report as the present one, and I would recommend the early appointment of some competent Officer or of a commission to enquire into the working and constitution of the present police system.

TABLE I.
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

DISTRICTS.	Number of charges taken by police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by police, as per Form B, &c.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by the police.	Average number of days occupied by police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B, in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrates, or complaint of parties aggrieved.
Hooghly	214	224	209	4	41	23
Serampore	388	109	218	7½	5	16
Jehanabad	144	...	162	6½	66	10
Total	746	333	589	6	112	49

TABLE II.
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases before Magistrate or Subordinates under Chapter XV. of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summonses were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
				Convicted.	Released.		
Hooghly	453	32	421	210	298*	21	* By judgment ... 229 „ compromise 69 Total ... 298
Serampore	794	285	509	294	202†	2	† By judgment ... 126 „ compromise 31 „ default ... 45 Total ... 202
Jehanabad	457	109	348	168	99‡	1	‡ By judgment ... 61 „ compromise 20 „ default ... 18 Total ... 99
Total	1,704	426	1,278	672	599	24	

DISTRICT OF HOWRAH.

Square miles. *Souls.*
AREA .. 550 | **POPULATION** .. 5,72,000

CRIME.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against public tranquillity	...	...	32	211	15·6	119	16·4	92	...	...
4	Ditto by, or relating to, public servants	...	...	11	21	20	25·8	...	...	9	4·8
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	...	...	27	57	40·8	109·8	...	...	23·8	52·8
6	False evidence and offences against public justice	...	...	48	70	48·4	68·6	...	1·4	·4	...
7	Offences relating to coin or Government Stamps, &c.	...	...	3	3	4	5·4	...	...	1	2·4
8	Ditto relating to weights and measures	...	...	4	6	7·4	18	...	...	3·4	10
9	Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	...	...	20	26	65·8	112	...	...	45·8	86
11	Ditto affecting the human body	...	...	874	1,784	1,156·8	3,912·6	...	...	283·8	2,178·6
12	Ditto against property	...	...	806	1,363	1,132·8	1,903·2	...	...	336·8	541·2
13	Ditto relating to documents	...	...	4	9	2·6	5	1·4	4	...	...
14	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	1	1	2·2	7·8	...	...	1·2	6·8
15	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	42	75	36·4	70·8	5·6	4·2	...	...
16	Defamation	...	...	8	15	14·8	21·6	...	...	6·8	6·6
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance	...	...	27	35	16·8	23·2	10·2	11·8	...	...
18	Miscellaneous offences	...	...	1,635	2,156	1,806	2,999·2	...	...	173	843·2
Total				3,540	5,781	4,379·4	9,400	...	...	839·4	3,619

311. The above statement exhibits the number and classes of offences reported to have occurred during the year 1868, together with the increase and decrease in each class as compared with the average of the previous five years.

312. The total number of cases reported during the year was 3,625, with 5,942 persons. To this must be added 41 cases with 53 persons pending at the close of 1867, making in all 3,666 cases, with 5,995 persons. Of these, 4,048 persons in 2,487 cases were brought under trial during the year with the following result:—Convicted 2,383, acquitted or discharged 1,617, died 1, transferred 5, and pending 42.

313. The cause of increase in the number of offences requiring to be especially noticed, has been explained under the respective classes to which they pertain. Classes I., II., and X. are blank, and have therefore been altogether omitted.

CLASS III.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1				2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10											
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.												1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.				Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
												Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.								Police.
1	Unlawful assembly	...	...	3	35	3'6	27'2	...	22	22	...	...	9	...	...	13	...	...	...	...							
2	Rioting, &c.	...	...	11	81	3'8	62'4	...	70	70	...	...	48	...	...	22	...	...	...	...							
3	Affray	...	...	18	95	8'2	29'4	5	82	87	...	...	80	...	...	7	...	...	...	...							
Total				...	32	211	15'6	119	5	174	179	137	42										

314. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted, 33 were discharged under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

315. The Magistrate states that he cannot account for the increase observable in this class of offence. He remarks that none of the cases were of a serious nature, so as to require special notice. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is considerable.

CLASS IV.—*Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.				
															Police.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Offences by public servants ...	10	20	11·8	16·8	...	20	20	...	...	9	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto relating to public servants	1	1	8·2	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	21	20	25·8	...	21	21	...	...	9	...	...	12	...	..	...	..

316. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted in this table, eight were discharged under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

317. There is a falling off in the number of offences of this class. The cases enumerated in group 1 were those in which Police Officers were accused of bribery. Many of these cases broke down for want of reliable evidence for the prosecution.

CLASS V.—*Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1898.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1898.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1898.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	27	57	49.8	109.8	...	57	57	...	...	19	...	...	37	...	1	...	...	...

318. Of the total number of persons shewn in this table as acquitted, 22 were discharged under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

319. There is a considerable decrease perceptible this year in the number of offences under this class. The cases are chiefly those under Section 174, Indian Penal Code. The decrease is attributed to the fact that fewer prosecutions were instituted by the Moonsiffs. The Magistrate remarks that to prosecute these cases successfully, involves some trouble and care. Many acquittals are due to the want of proof of proper service of process. The proportion of acquittals to convictions seems to be large.

CLASS VI.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1				2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1898.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.								
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1898.			High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1898.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
								Arrested during the year.	Total.												
1	False evidence or subornation of the same			4	8	14.6	17.8	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice			44	63	33.8	50.8	1	59	60	...	...	19	...	1	39	...	1	...	...	...
	Total			48	70	48.4	68.6	5	67	72	...	...	19	...	5	47	...	1	...	...	...

320. Of the total number of persons shewn as acquitted in this table, eight were discharged under Section 250 of Criminal Procedure Code.

321. The four persons in group 1 and the one in group 2 awaiting trial at the close of 1867, were all acquitted. Of the cases which occurred during the year, three were on account of false charges got up through the instrumentality of a Zemindar against the principal servants of another Zemindar. The persons concerned were committed to the Sessions, but they were all acquitted by the Jury. The other cases do not require to be specially noticed.

CLASS VII.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, &c.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to coin	...	3	3	4	5.4	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

322. The two persons shewn in this table were accused of offences punishable under Sections 240 and 251 respectively, but the evidence produced being too weak to substantiate the charges against them, they were discharged under Section 225 of the Criminal Procedure Code without being put on their defence.

CLASS VIII.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1903.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1908.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	6	7.4	10	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

323. The cases shewn in this table were mostly of a very trifling nature, and no fraudulent intent was proved against the accused. The Magistrate observes that the cases were sent up unnecessarily by the Police.

CLASS IX.—Offences relating to the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.

1				2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.						
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.				
																	Pending on 31st December 1868.			
1	Offences affecting the public health			5	5	3.0	5.8	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto ditto safety			...	15	21	63.8	106.2	1	21	23	...	...	17	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total				...	20	26	65.8	112	1	26	27	...	...	23	...	...	5	...	...	...

324. The decrease perceptible in this class, as also the proportion of convictions to acquittals, require no notice.

CLASS XI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.					Magistrate.	Police.
1	Murder	4	15	6	12	...	15	15	...	3	...	7	5	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt at murder	3	5	4	4	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable Homicide	10	10	1.6	2	...	9	9	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
4	Attempt at Suicide	5	5	4.4	4.4	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	Rape	13	13	3.8	4.4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	Unnatural offences	2	3	4	4	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Causing miscarriage, other cases,	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, other cases	13	45	3.4	9.8	2	21	23	...	8	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
9	Attempt at buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	...	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	7	15	13	24	...	13	13	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto, other cases	249	327	159	318	1	143	144	...	37	...	...	107	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at ditto	1	3	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	Criminal force or assault	541	1,219	933.2	3,404	5	550	555	...	208	...	...	344	...	...	...	...
13	Wrongful confinement	24	45	18.6	41.4	3	42	45	...	5	...	...	35	2	3	...	...
14	Ditto, restraint	12	27	11	29.4	...	16	16	...	9	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
Total		874	1,734	1,156.8	3,912.6	14	827	841	...	17	267	...	527	3	15	...	...

325. The foregoing table exhibits a considerable decrease both in the number of cases and persons reported during the year.

326. The proportion of convictions to acquittals, especially in respect of the headings 1, 8, 11, 12, and 13, is unusual. This is attributed by the Magistrate, partly to want of evidence and partly to the invincible propensity of the people to try and establish a true case by witnesses who are brought for the occasion, and who break down under cross-examination.

327. The following is a brief narrative of heinous cases during the year :—

328. **MURDER. 1st Case.**—A man was charged with the murder of his wife, and sent in by the police in 1855. He was then found to be of unsound mind, and sent by the Magistrate to the Dullundah Lunatic Asylum, but was returned to the Court of the Magistrate during the year of report to undergo his trial, and committed to the Sessions Court. The Jury found that he had committed the act, but acquitted him on the ground that the offence was committed by reason of unsoundness of mind. The Government has ordered the accused to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum, subject to a report on his state of mind by the Visitors of the Institution, under Clause 1, Section 395 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As this case did not occur during the year of report, it has not been included in the foregoing statement.

329. **2nd Case.**—This case was reported by the police as one of suicide by hanging, the body having been suspended by a cloth to a tree. On a petition by a relative of the deceased, a re-investigation was ordered to be conducted by the Reserve Inspector. He again reported that there was no evidence of murder. The District Superintendent, dissatisfied with the report, ordered certain persons accused in the petition above-mentioned to be arrested and sent in for trial, and proceeded himself to make enquiry on the spot. The evidence against the accused was to the effect, that they had had a dispute with the deceased regarding some money transaction, had beaten him to death, and then tied up the body to a tree with the intention of creating the appearance of suicide. There was evidence to show that the position in which the body was found, as well as the injuries apparent on it, altogether precluded the idea of suicide. As the Sub-Inspector, however, had allowed the body to be disposed of, there was no examination by the Medical Officer. The prisoners were committed for trial, but were acquitted. The Sub-Inspector and Inspector who had held enquiries, and reported the case as one of suicide, were subsequently prosecuted by the District Superintendent under Sections 161, 202, 203, and 218 of the Indian Penal Code for their conduct. They were discharged, however, by the Magistrate, the only evidence brought against them being that which had already been rejected as untrustworthy in the Sessions Court.

330. **3rd Case.**—A man was strangled or suffocated by the father and two brothers of a woman, whom he used to visit privately, and his body was hung up in a hut outside his father's dwelling. The facts were disclosed by a woman at whose house the deceased and his beloved used to meet, and where the murder took place. Three of the persons accused were convicted by the jury and sentenced to transportation for life. The Judge had charged for an acquittal as he did not credit the chief evidence.

331. **4th Case.**—The deceased, a low caste Hindoo, had illicit intercourse with the mother-in-law of the accused, a Brahmin, and was stabbed in the abdomen with a spear by the latter. He died from the effects of the wound after his deposition had been taken in the presence of the accused, whom he distinctly charged with the offence. The case was a very clear one, and the prisoner was committed to the Sessions, but was acquitted by the jury.

332. **ATTEMPT AT MURDER. 1st Case.**—A man suspecting the fidelity of his wife, inflicted several wounds on her with a cutting instrument, but she was rescued by her sister and uncle, who were attracted by her cries. The man was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

333. *2nd Case.*—A man had a quarrel with his wife (who was living at her father's house) because she refused to come and live at his house. In her sleep he stabbed her in the neck with a knife. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

334. *3rd Case.*—The complainant had a quarrel with his uncle for the share of a tamarind tree which was their common property. The former, with the assistance of his wife and daughter, who also took a part in the quarrel, stabbed him severely with a knife in the abdomen and in other parts of the body. All three were committed to the Sessions, where the case was pending at the close of the year. One of the accused has since been convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation, under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code. The two accused women were acquitted by the jury.

335. **CULPABLE HOMICIDE.** *1st Case.*—The accused being angry with his wife, gave her a slap on the left temple. She immediately fell down and died. The accused was sentenced by the Sessions Court to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

336. *2nd Case.*—In this case the accused was charged with having assaulted a cooly severely, which resulted in the death of the latter two days afterwards. The case entirely broke down before the Deputy Magistrate.

337. *3rd Case.*—The two accused and the deceased were said to be the paramours of the same woman, to have met one night at her house, and to have fought, with the result that the deceased was beaten to death by the other two, and his body was hung up by them with a rope to a rafter; the corpse was removed the same night by the woman with the assistance of some neighbours to the river side, and interred there, whence it was subsequently dug up by the police and sent for medical examination; but owing to its decomposed state no marks either of any ligature round the neck or of violence externally, could be found. The above allegations were made by the woman herself, but her evidence broke down entirely in the Sessions Court, and the prisoners were acquitted. The Magistrate states that he now believes that the story was false throughout.

338. *4th Case.*—The accused, a woman, was reported to have had some altercation with her mother-in-law, an infirm and aged woman, and to have beaten her. The death of the latter ensued. The accused was committed to the Sessions, but was acquitted.

339. *5th Case.*—The deceased was found one night at the house of the mistress of one of the two accused, was beaten on the head with a bamboo by the paramour of the woman, and died early the next morning, the other accused having aided and abetted in the offence. Both the prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life.

340. *6th Case.*—The deceased, a boy of 7 or 8 years of age, was missed by his mother one evening. He was known to have gone to the shop of the accused, and there was evidence to shew that he had given some annoyance to the accused, who had struck him a blow. On a search being made, the boy's body was found hidden in a ditch close to the prisoner's dwelling, with the head and feet cut off. This fact, taken with the admission of the prisoner's mother that he had struck the child, was considered enough to warrant his commitment for trial. He has been acquitted since the close of the year.

341. *7th Case.*—A child of one month old was found abandoned in a field. It was taken charge of by the police and made over to a nurse, but died the same night. The mother, a low caste woman, was sent in by the police and was committed to the Sessions under Sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code. Her case was pending at the close of the year, but she had since been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with labor suited to her sex.

342. *8th Case.* In this case a woman is reported to have beaten her old mother in a quarrel, which resulted in the death of the latter. There being no evidence forthcoming in this case, it was reported in form B. by the police.

343. **UNNATURAL OFFENCE.**—The one person pending trial at the close of 1867, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

344. There were three persons in two cases arrested and sent in by the police for voluntarily having carnal intercourse, &c., with boys against the order of nature. One of them was discharged by the Magistrate and two committed to the Sessions Court, where their case was awaiting trial at the close of the year. Both persons have been since convicted and sentenced to five and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

345. No other cases in this class call for special notice. Of the two persons shewn as pending at the close of 1867, under heading "kidnapping, other cases," one was discharged by the Magistrate and the other sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

CLASS XII.—*Offences against Property.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.									
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	2	34	2	24	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, other cases ...	4	72	5	86	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
3	Robbery, with hurt ...	1	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto, other cases ...	8	25	11	19	...	11	11	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	Theft, with aggravating circumstances ...	2	4	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ditto, other cases ...	301	405	641	1,031	1	355	356	...	...	208	...	...	130	16	2	...	...	...
	Attempt ...	11	11	30	42	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Extortion, other cases ...	23	91	15	36	3	31	34	...	...	7	...	...	24	...	3	...	...	...
8	Criminal breach of trust ...	63	75	37	57	2	44	46	...	...	11	...	...	34	...	1	...	...	...
9	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property ...	100	147	66	102	...	130	130	...	2	71	...	...	46	8	...	...	...	3
10	Mischief, with aggravating circumstances ...	4	19	3	6	...	7	7	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto, other cases ...	34	63	37	70	...	27	27	...	...	2	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
12	Criminal trespass, for commission of serious offences ...	69	85	58	90	...	51	51	...	...	30	...	...	17	4	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto, other cases ...	86	189	112	165	...	104	104	...	...	42	...	...	54	8	...	...	...	...
	Attempt ...	26	27	44	56	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property ...	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	23	52	42	93	...	27	27	...	...	20	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cheating ...	36	67	27	40	...	25	25	...	2	3	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...		800	1,362	1,132	1,903	6	843	849	...	4	408	...	2	387	36	7	...	...	5

346. On the whole there has been a considerable decrease both in the number of cases and persons during the year of report. The proportion of convictions to acquittals on the aggregate is about 49 per cent. Taking specially each heading, there has been a complete failure in the cases of Dacoity. In those of Robbery the proportion of convictions amounted to nearly 50 per cent.

347. There were two cases of "Dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt," and four under the heading "other cases" reported during the year, in which eight persons in one case under the former heading, and six persons in three cases under the latter, were arrested and sent in by the police for trial.

348. **DACOITY WITH ATTEMPT TO CAUSE DEATH OR GRIEVOUS HURT.** *1st Case.*—A gang of dacoits, about fourteen in number, attacked a house and plundered property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rupees 192-2. The complainant in his attempt to seize a dacoit was severely wounded with a sword. Eight persons, among whom was a Constable, who had formerly been a Chowkeedar of the village where the dacoity occurred, were arrested and sent in by the police, but they were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate, who disbelieved the evidence produced in the case.

349. *2nd Case.*—A gang of about twenty dacoits entered a house and plundered property amounting to Rupees 143-15. The wife of the owner of the house was severely wounded on the head with a "lattee" by a dacoit while she was being stripped of her ornaments. The police entirely failed to trace the culprits in this case.

350. **DACOITY, OTHER CASES.** *1st Case.*—A gang of seven or eight dacoits entered a house and carried away property amounting to Rupees 847-8. The police arrested and sent in four persons in this case for trial, but they were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate; the evidence produced against them being considered by him unreliable.

351. *2nd Case.*—A gang of about twenty-five men was reported to have committed dacoity in a house, and plundered property estimated at Rupees 1,624-3-0. The police have failed to detect any dacoits in this case. The District Superintendent, however, thinks that the amount of loss has been exaggerated by the owner of the house.

352. *3rd Case.*—A charge of dacoity was preferred by a ryot against a Talookdar and his servants, nineteen in number, for the plunder of sugarcane, &c., valued at Rupees 29. The principal servant of the Talookdar was sent for, and the case enquired into, but the Deputy Magistrate, considering the charge and evidence false, discharged him.

353. *4th Case.*—In this case a house is reported to have been attacked by a gang of dacoits, about twenty in number, and property estimated at Rupees 132-12 plundered. One person had been arrested, and the case was pending enquiry before the police at the close of the year.

354. **ROBBERY WITH HURT.**—The complainant in this case and his brother came to Howrah with property consisting of gold mohurs, currency notes, gold and silver ornaments, &c., amounting in all to Rupees 3,984-8-0, with a view to establish a business in Calcutta. For some reason they had to put up in the house of one of the accused, who, seeing so large a property, contrived with the assistance of another to prolong the stay of the complainant at Howrah, by false promise of procuring business for him in the Railway, and in the interim they, and two other persons whom they had engaged, robbed him, while sleeping at night, of all the property that he had in his possession; while the box containing the property was being carried away, the complainant's brother, who was also sleeping there, happened to observe it: he forthwith caught hold of the box and made a noise to awake his brother, and in the struggle had one of his arms fractured by a blow of a wooden staff from one of the robbers. All the four persons were arrested, and the property (excepting the gold mohurs) amounting to Rupees 1,964-8-0, recovered. Two of them, being persons who took a subordinate part in the robbery, and were expected to give important evidence to establish the guilt to the principals, were pardoned under Section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the principals committed to the Sessions for trial. These persons were acquitted by the jury; but those who were admitted as witnesses, having failed to conform to the conditions under which a pardon was tendered to them, were committed to the Sessions Court, under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, by order of the Sessions Judge, and they were convicted, and each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

355. The following Table shews the operation of the police in recovering stolen property.

DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on total loss.		Percentage of recovery in cases where the offenders were arrested.		REMARKS.
					1863.	Preceding year.	1863.	Preceding year.	
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Robbery	...	4,086 7 3	1,999 6 0	42 9 2	1 0 0	49 3 6	10 2 2	
2	Dacoity	...	2,969 8 0	43 0 0	1 7 2	0 8 4	3 8 8	11 0 0	
3	House-breaking	...	3,544 4 3	462 2 0	13 0 7	36 12 5	63 8 2	97 2 4	
4	Theft	...	8,309 12 6	6,319 8 0	76 0 9	63 0 1	69 9 2	91 1 2	
Total			19,520 0 0	8,824 0 0	45 3 3	48 4 11	55 5 11	83 14 0	

No remarks.

CLASS XIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property marks.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1863.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1863.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1863.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.				Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
						Died.			Escaped.	Transferred.									
1	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	4	9	26	5	...	9	9	7	...	2

356. All the cases, but one shewn in this class, were of a trivial nature, having reference to pottah, kuboolcut, or rent receipts; and in none of them was the evidence for the prosecution sufficient to criminate the persons accused.

357. The two persons shewn as pending at the close of the year were charged in a case of knowingly having in possession a Government currency note altered from Rupees 50 to 500. They have since been convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3½ and 3 years, respectively.

CLASS XIV.—*Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1888.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1888. Died. Escaped. Transferred.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1888.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	22	73	...	1	1	1

No remarks.

CLASS XV.—Offences relating to Marriage.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1898.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1898.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1898.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	42	75	36'4	70'8	3	31	34	...	2	3	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...

358. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is very large, and the Magistrate attributes it to the fact that proof of the alleged marriages was frequently wanting when not admitted by the wives of the complainants.

CLASS XVI.—*Defamation.*

		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.			
																	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Defamation	8	15	14.8	21.6	...	9	9	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...

359. These cases are said to be of a trivial nature.

CLASS XVII.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.										
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance; other cases ...	27	35	16.8	23.2	..	20	20	...	...	6	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

360. The proportion of acquittals in the cases entered in this table is considerable, many of the charges were in fact trivial, and the facts proved did not constitute any offence.

CLASS XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4		5			6			7	8	9	10		
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of ...	15	25	19.6	30.8	...	25	25	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Chowkedaree cases under Act V. of 1861 and Regulation 14 of 1816 ...	98	215	67.4	146.8	...	209	209	...	...	190	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
3	Railway Laws, breach of ...	60	84	99.4	137.2	...	84	84	...	...	72	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
4	Salt Laws, ditto ...	25	28	14.6	18.8	...	23	23	...	...	24	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
5	Act III. of 1857, ditto ...	28	52	12.4	23.6	...	34	34	...	...	10	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
6	Act XXI. of 1867, ditto ...	527	831	1,223.4	2,149.4	...	831	831	...	...	719	...	...	113	...	...	...	...
7	Shipping Laws, breach of (Act I. of 1859) ...	2	2	3.4	6.8	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	Contract Laws, breach of (Act XIII. of 1859) ...	28	65	58	83.6	...	32	62	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
9	Municipal Act III. of 1864 (B.C.) ditto ...	453	453	300.6	392	18	453	471	...	...	311	...	...	145	...	15	...	...
10	Act V. of 1864 (B.C.) ditto ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Act VI. of 1865 (B.C.) ditto ...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	Act V. of 1866 (B.C.) ditto ...	11	14	7.2	10.2	...	14	14	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
13	Act XXI. of 1867 (B.C.) ditto ...	384	384	...	...	1	27	28	...	...	8	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,633	2,156	1,806	2,999.2	19	1,742	1,761	...	...	1,373	...	...	373	...	15	1	...

361. There is a slight decrease perceptible in the offences in this class. The decrease would have been considerable, but for the increase shewn in headings 9 and 13; the reason of the increase in heading 13 is that no cases are exhibited in the "average" column, while the averages shewn against heading 9 do not include the figures of the five previous years, the Act having come into operation only from the middle of 1864.

362. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is considerable. The excess of acquittals under Act XXI. of 1867 is accounted for by the Magistrate, by the fact that, when summoned, the parties usually came and paid their tax at once; and under the Act of 1867, there was no provision made for a minimum punishment equal to twice the amount of Tax.

363. Memorandum of proceedings taken by the magisterial authorities under the several sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

364. Eight persons in 8 cases were ordered to make payment of the penalty mentioned in their respective bonds under Section 220 of the Code.

365. 128 persons in 54 cases were dealt with under Section 282, whom securities were taken from 69 persons in 31 cases, and 59 persons in 23 cases were discharged.

366. Eight persons in 8 cases furnished security for good behaviour under Section 295, and 4 persons in 2 cases were discharged.

367. 13 persons in 13 cases were brought to trial under Section 316, of whom 9 persons in 9 cases were ordered to pay for maintenance of their wives, &c., and 4 persons in 4 cases were discharged.

368. *The following Statement shows the number and grade of Police Officers, punished during the year 1868, in the District of Howrah.*

GRADE.	Total number.	PUNISHMENT AWARDED.			Amount of fine imposed.	REMARKS.
		Imprisoned.	Fined.	Flogged.		
					Rs. A. P.	
Inspector ...	1	...	1	...	300 0 0	Neglect of duty under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861. This conviction was reversed by the Sessions Judge on appeal.
Sub-Inspector ...	1	...	1	...	8 0 0	Fined under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code.
Head Constables...	8	1	7	...	160 0 0	One imprisoned under Section 409, 4 fined under Section 352, 1 under Section 323, 1 under Section 448, and 1 under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code.
Constables ...	66	30	36	...	190 8 0	Of those imprisoned, 7 were under Section 411, 4 under Section 380, 2 under Section 379, 1 under Section 384, 2 under Section 223, 1 under Section 403, 1 under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, 11 under Section 19 of Act V. of 1861, and 1 under Act XXI. of 1857. Of those fined, 10 were under Section 352, 9 under Section 161, 4 under Section 403, Indian Penal Code, 12 under Act V. of 1861, and 1 under Act XXI. of 1857.

369. *The following Table shows the number of Accidental Deaths during the year.*

		Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	By fall of houses, trees, &c.	By falling from roof or tree.	By Railway accident.	Otherwise died.	Total.
Men	..	20	73	..	1	..	2	1	4	13	114
Women	..	22	58	..	1	..	2	..	1	13	97
Boys	..	67	21	5	1	..	2	2	..	2	100
Girls	..	70	14	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	89
Total	..	179	166	9	3	..	7	3	5	28	400

370. The larger number of deaths from snake bite shews the necessity of reviving the reward formerly given for the destruction of poisonous snakes in towns and villages.

371. The total number of persons sent in during the year by the police on their own authority was 2,164, of whom 1,364 were convicted, 31 committed, 761 acquitted, 1 died, 3 transferred, and 4 pending.

372. The total number of persons arrested, by order of the magisterial authorities, was 1,831, of whom 966 were convicted, 17 committed, 821 acquitted, and 27 pending.

373. There were twelve escapes from the custody of the police during the year, and only 10 persons were re-captured. Among the Constables, from whose custody the prisoners escaped, 3 were judicially tried, and the rest were punished by the District Superintendent; of the 3 judicially tried, 2 were imprisoned and 1 discharged.

374. No application was made during the year for the offer of any reward for the apprehension of absconded offenders.

375. The only officer in charge of Government money in the Magistrate's Court, is the Court Inspector. He has furnished the requisite security to his departmental superiors.

376. The Magistrate visited the following Police Stations during the year :—

Doomjoor, Juggutbullubpore, Amtah, Bagnan, Oolooberriah, and Sankrail.

377. He also saw several of the out-posts in the neighbourhood of the Town.

TABLE No. I.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of charges taken by police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by police, as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by police.	Average number of days occupied by police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B. in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
1,192	349	361	1.75	10	35	

TABLE No. II.

FOR THE YEAR 1868. .

Number of cases before Magistrate or Subordinates, under Chapter XV. of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summons.	Number of cases in which summonses were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.		Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.		
1,849	62	1,787	687	593*	6	<div>* By default 15 " compromise 92 " judgment 486 Total ... 593</div>

MIDNAPORE.

Square miles.

Souls.

AREA 4,836

POPULATION 12,00,000

1				2		3		4		5	
CRIMES.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
3	Offences against public tranquillity	...	...	2	15	5'6	69	...	...	3'6	54
4	Ditto by, or relating to, public servants	...	...	15	20	24	42'8	...	...	9	22'8
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of ditto	...	...	176	551	159	307'4	17	243'6	...	...
6	False evidence and offences against public justice	...	...	53	81	91'2	144	...	...	33'2	63
7	Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps	...	...	1	9	3'6	4'6	...	4'4	2'6	...
8	Ditto ditto to weights and measures	...	...	3	8	6'4	9'6	...	...	3'4	1'6
9	Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency or morals...	...	...	26	40	19'6	30'4	6'4	9'6	...	...
10	Ditto relating to religion...	...	...	1	2	'3	1'3	'2	'2	...	...
11	Ditto affecting the human body	...	...	311	843	712'4	1,352'2	...	...	401'4	519'2
12	Ditto against property	...	...	1,302	2,700	1,768'2	5,074'6	...	...	465'2	2,314'6
13	Ditto relating to documents	...	...	3	8	9	16'6	...	...	6	8'6
14	Ditto relating to marriage	...	...	19	26	31'3	62'4	...	...	12'8	26'4
15	Defamation	...	...	11	14	23'6	35'4	...	...	17'6	21'4
16	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	...	...	8	13	17'4	20'4	...	...	9'4	8'4
17	Miscellaneous offences	...	...	759	1,169	397'8	773'8	10'2	33'2	...	...
Total				2,690	5,558	3,275'4	7,960	...	...	535'4	2,418

378. The above Statement exhibits the number and classes of offences reported during the year 1868, together with the increase and decrease in each class as compared with the average of the five previous years.

379. Of the total number of cases reported, 1,410 cases with 2,957 persons were brought to trial during the year, which, together with 57 cases with 229 persons, proceeded against under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 38 cases with 89 persons pending trial at the close of 1867, gives a total of 1,505 cases with 3,275 persons brought to trial during the year. Of these, 2,164 were convicted, 975 acquitted or discharged, 8 escaped, and 128 pending.

380. From the previous year's Statement it will be seen that 109 persons were pending trial at the close of 1867, whereas only 89 are shewn in this Statement; the remaining 20 having been omitted, as the charges against them were declared false on judicial enquiry.

381. The Magistrate observes that it will be seen that in almost every class there is a decrease as compared with the average of the five preceding years. This is attributed, in a great measure, to the fact that the five years' average includes the years 1866 and 1867, in which crime of every description (and especially offences against property) was unusually rife, in consequence of the famine which then prevailed over a great part of the district.

382. There is an unimportant increase in the number of cases, but a considerable decrease as to the number of persons compared with 1,867. No further remarks are made by the Magistrate as to the operation of the Stamp Law. It is very doubtful if any amount of stamp will stop a man determined to complain.

383. There being no cases reported during the year falling under Classes I., II., and XIV., those classes have been altogether omitted.

CLASS III.—*Offences against Public Tranquillity.*

1				2		3		4			5		6			7	8	9	10		
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			7 8 9 10					
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.					Magistrate.	Police.
				Pending on 31st December 1868.																	
				Died.																	
				Escaped.																	
				Transferred.																	
1	Rioting, &c.	2	15	5.6	69	...	15	15	14	1

384. No cases of unlawful assembly occurred, and the cases of rioting were of a very ordinary character, and call for no special notice. The Magistrate says, that crimes under this class are not common in the district.

CLASS IV.—Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868. Died. Escaped. Transferred.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences by public servants ...	11	15	8 ⁶	14 ²	1	9	10	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	2	...	...
2	Ditto relating to public servants	4	5	15 ⁴	28 ⁶	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...		15	20	24	42 ⁸	1	13	14	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	2	...	...

385. The only cases which call for special notice are the following :—

1st Case.—In an alleged case of theft, a Head Constable arrested the accused person and assaulted him, in order to make him confess. He made no entry of these proceedings in his diary. He was convicted under Sections 352 and 166 of the Penal Code, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 20. The order was upheld in appeal by the Sessions Judge, who rightly remarked that the sentence was a light one.

386. *2nd Case.*—A man was sent up by the Inspector as a bad character. A Head Constable persuaded the man's mistress to pay him Rupees 5, on the pretence that he would hand it over to the Inspector in order that he might show favor to the accused. The Head Constable was convicted under Section 162 and fined Rupees 30,—a sentence which appears to be, as justly observed by the Magistrate, unreasonably lenient.

387. *3rd Case.*—A Head Constable of the Jail guard obstructed and insulted the Jailor while in the discharge of his duty. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the order was upheld by the Judge on appeal.

CLASS V.—*Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	176	551	159	307.4	3	551	554	...	1	469	...	...	119	...	5	...	...	...

388. The great majority of these cases are on account of disobedience to summons issued by the Civil and Criminal Courts, and do not require any special notice. There is an increase in the number of persons accused and convicted as compared with the last year, which is attributed to the greater strictness with which the Civil and Criminal authorities have enforced the law.

CLASS VI.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*

1			2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.			1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.			
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	False evidence or subornation of the same ... ..	...	10	13	17·6	27·2	...	12	12	...	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice ...	...	42	63	73·4	116·2	1 ^a	63	64	...	1	44	...	...	17	...	1	...	...
	Attempts ... ..	...	1	5	2	6	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	53	81	91·2	144	1	80	81	...	7	49	...	2	21	...	1	...	...

^a.—Two persons pending trial have been omitted, because the case in which they were concerned, proved false on judicial enquiry.

389. The cases of false evidence are reported by the Magistrate to have been mostly unimportant. The most serious case was one in which two witnesses in the Sessions Court falsely declared a certain person to be the father of the prosecutor, whereas he was an entire stranger. The accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

390. A considerable number of the cases entered under heading 2 of the table, were cases under Chapter X. of the Criminal Procedure Code, and call for no special remark. Most of the remaining cases were under Section 223 of the Penal Code. Of these, the two following deserve notice :—

391. *1st Case.*—Six Hazut prisoners in a case of dacoity with murder escaped at night from the ward in which they were confined. The Constable on guard at the door of the ward was sentenced to eighteen months' simple imprisonment.

392. *2nd Case.*—A Constable was charged with having rescued a thief from the custody of the owner of the house which had been broken into; he was, however, released by the Magistrate for want of proof.

CLASS VII.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences relating to coin	...	1	9	36	46	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...

393. In this case some members of a gang of 14 men and women, said to be inhabitants of Shahabad, were charged with passing counterfeit coin; nine of them who were accused of this offence were committed to the Sessions upon this charge, but the evidence was not satisfactory, and they were released by the Judge. Some clay moulds, apparently intended for the purpose of coining, were found in their possession. These people were a wandering gang of the *Nutt* or Gypsy caste, getting their living by singing and begging. After their release in the Sessions Court, an enquiry was held into their means of livelihood, but they were eventually permitted to leave the district.

394. The case was not very well managed by the Deputy Magistrate before whom it came, and has been the subject of comment from this office.

CLASS VIII.—*Offences relating to Weights and Measures.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10					
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.								
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
1	Offences relating to weights and measures	3	8	6'4	9'8	...	8	8	6	2

395. Only one of these cases calls for special notice. A band of five persons, who professed the trade of goldsmiths, were found to have in their possession fraudulent scales of a very ingenious construction. These scales appeared perfectly fair, but by the use of slight

pressure the beam could be jammed in such a manner that the balance would cease to act, and different weights placed in the two scales would then appear to counterpoise each other. It was clearly proved that the prisoners had used these scales for fraudulent purposes. They were convicted under Section 266, and sentenced to a fine of Rupees 50 each; the scales being also confiscated and destroyed. The Magistrate has omitted to state if the accused were people belonging to the district or strangers.

CLASS IX.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences affecting the public health	12	26	24	28	...	26	26	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto ditto safety	3	3	5½	11	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto ditto convenience	10	10	10	14½	...	10	10	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto ditto decency or morals	1	1	1½	1½	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		26	40	19½	30½	...	40	40	...	...	38	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

396. There is a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, though there is an increase upon the average of the preceding five years. There is no reason to think that the number of offences under this class have increased. The Magistrate remarks that the increase in the returns is due to a more efficient administration of the law, but the penalty appears to extend to very few.—*Pena in paucos, metus in omnes.*

CLASS X.—Offences relating to Religion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1868.		Average of five previous years	Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.					Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	
Offences relating to religion	1	12	8	18	...	12	12	12

397. This was a false case got up by some ryots against a Zemindar, who was accused of having offered indignity to a corpse. The Magistrate dismissed the case, as the evidence of the relatives of the deceased shewed it to be unfounded.

CLASS XI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.								
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Murder ...	5	13	11·2	29·6	4	13	17	5	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt to commit suicide ...	1	1	2·2	2·2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rape ...	3	8	6·2	12·6	6 ^a	8	14	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...
4	Attempt at ditto ...	2	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Unnatural offences ...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	Causing miscarriage, attended with aggravating circumstances ...	3	6	1·8	4·4	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
7	Ditto, other cases ...	1	1	2	5·8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Exposure of Infants ...	1	1	2·2	3·8	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kidnapping, with aggravating circumstances ...	1	1	2·4	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	Ditto, other cases ...	5	7	7·2	24·4	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
11	Buying or selling a minor for purposes of prostitution ...	...	...	2·4	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hurt, with aggravating circumstances ...	13	25	14·6	35·2	2	19	21	...	3	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto, other cases ...	27	55	36·8	76·6	...	51	51	...	...	43	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...
14	Criminal force or assault ...	219	657	576·6	1,028·4	5 ^c	283	283	...	...	186	...	...	82	...	20	...	...	...
15	Wrongful confinement...	18	47	23·2	92	...	20	20	...	...	5	...	...	2	9	...	4	...	...
16	Ditto restraint ...	11	18	16·4	27·6	...	6	6	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		311	843	712·4	1,362·2	17	420	437	5	35	239	...	12	133	...	33	...	...	...

^a—One person pending trial at the close of 1867, has been excluded from this Statement, as the case in which he was concerned, proved to be false on judicial enquiry.

^b—The one person pending trial at the close of 1867 has been omitted, as the charge against him proved to be false on judicial enquiry.

^c—Two persons transferred from heading No. 15 "attempt," Class XII.

398. In this table it is satisfactory to observe the decrease under almost every head, compared not only with last year, but with the average of the five preceding years. The decrease is greater in the number of cases than in that of persons; the number of cases being as 3 to 7, while that of persons is as one to one-half. This is owing to the greater number of persons implicated in petty cases. In serious cases the number both of cases and persons shews a very decided decrease.

399. MURDER.—Of the four persons pending trial under this head at the close of 1867, two were capitally punished, and two were sentenced to transportation for life.

400. The following is a brief notice of the five cases of murder reported during the year :—

401. 1st Case.—It is very doubtful whether this case was a murder at all. A man named Oron Chand died suddenly after eating some "dhall," and a Native Doctor stated that he believed the death was from poison, though he could not say what the poison was. The accused, who had been a servant of the deceased, was suspected, and he confessed that he had poisoned the deceased at the instigation of a third party. There were, however, several discrepancies in the statement which the accused made to the police and to the Magistrate. The stomach of the deceased, with its contents, was sent to the Chemical Examiner, who reported

that there was no trace of poison. The accused was committed to the Sessions on the strength of his own confession, but was acquitted by the Judge. The Magistrate thinks it highly probable that his confession was altogether false.

402. *2nd Case.*—The deceased and the prisoner had a quarrel about some land, and the latter gave the deceased a severe wound with a chopper as he was returning home in the evening. The wound proved fatal: the prisoner was convicted and transported for life.

403. *3rd Case.*—In this case the prisoner detected his wife in an act of infidelity, and gave her a wound on the neck with a sword which caused almost immediate death. The prisoner never denied having committed the act: he was sentenced to transportation for life. In a case of this kind the punishment seems unreasonably severe.

404. *4th Case.*—This case occurred in the Station of Gurbettah. An old man drew up his cart near the Public Works Bungalow, the Chowkeedar told him to go away and not make a litter there. As the man did not immediately obey, the Chowkeedar struck him a severe blow on the side of the head with a *luttie*. The blow proved fatal; and the Chowkeedar was sentenced to transportation for life.

405. *5th Case.*—In this case a man had two wives, one was regularly married, the other a “nika” wife. During the husband’s absence from home, the “nika” wife, in conjunction with a man named Surfoo, murdered the other wife and concealed her body in the jungle. The woman confessed and was made Queen’s evidence; the man was transported for life.

406. **RAPE.**—The six persons pending trial under this head at the close of 1867, were all released by the Sessions Judge.

407. *1st Case.*—A Telegoo boy, servant in the employment of a European residing in the Station, committed rape on his master’s daughter, a girl of a little more than five years of age. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

408. *2nd Case.*—A girl of nine years old was watching her father’s crop in the field, while a Mahomedan young man suddenly came up and ravished her. He was imprisoned for five years.

409. **MISCARRIAGE.**—The following case deserves notice. A young girl caused herself to miscarry with the assistance of another woman who gave her some drugs. They were both committed to the Sessions; the abettor was released, and the principal criminal was imprisoned for three years.

410. **EXPOSURE OF INFANTS.**—A widow, being unable to support her infant, abandoned it in a jungle. She was convicted and rigorously imprisoned for six months.

411. **HURT, WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**—The following cases deserve notice:—

412. *1st Case.*—In a family quarrel deceased provoked the defendant, who struck her on the head with a “piree” (a wooden stool), of which she died. He was sentenced to eighteen months’ rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

413. *2nd Case.*—A man quarrelled with his wife for cooking his food badly, and threw a curry-stone at her head, which proved fatal to her. He was sentenced to two years’ rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

414. *3rd Case.*—A man quarrelled with a boy about some fruit, and threw a chisel at him, by which the sight of one of his eyes was permanently destroyed. He was rigorously imprisoned for one year.

415. **WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.** *1st Case.*—A Head Constable illegally confined a man in order to prevail upon him to give up his daughter, who had an intrigue with one of the Constables. He was fined 40 Rupees, and afterwards dismissed from the public service.

416. *2nd Case.*—A Police Inspector, of the Hooghly District, came into this district to enquire into a dacoity case which had occurred in Hooghly. It was alleged that he had arrested a woman and illegally kept her in confinement for three days, and that she had been grossly ill-treated by a Constable who accompanied him. The Inspector and the Constable were committed to the Sessions, but were honorably acquitted by the Judge.

CLASS XII.—Offences against Property.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1898.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1898.		Died.		Escaped.		Transferred.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1898.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.									High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
1	Dacoity, with murder...	2	40	26	81.4	...	18	18	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...
2	Ditto, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	10	112	8	123.8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto, other cases	64	765	84.8	2,101.6	15a	260	275	...	102	...	...	53	109	...	10	...	1
4	Attempt at ditto	7	54	7.6	82.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Robbery, with hurt	4	13	1.2	3.6	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ditto, other cases	5	11	16.2	50.8	...	10	10	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	...
7	Theft, with aggravating circumstances	1	4	3	31.6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
8	Ditto, other cases	448	589	719.2	1,209.8	9	385	394	...	2	173	...	187	...	...	26	...	1
9	Attempt at ditto	13	25	65.6	102.8	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Extortion, with aggravating circumstances	1	3	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto, other cases	41	84	63.4	88.4	25	51	53	...	6	...	...	43	...	...	5	...	...
12	Attempt at ditto	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal breach of trust	20	35	54	84	...	15	15	...	2	10	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
14	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	20	58	41.6	114.8	3d	58	61	...	11	39	...	8	...	...	3	...	...
15	Mischief, with aggravating circumstances	12	40	22	56	...	18	18	...	2	...	...	1	14	...	1	...	...
16	Attempt at ditto	1	3	6	1.2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mischief, other cases	26	50	58	78.8	3f	42	45	...	20	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
18	Attempt at ditto	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Criminal trespass for commission of serious offences	333	455	264.2	376.8	...	60	69	...	39	...	...	1	17	4	6	...	2
20	Attempt at ditto	203	268	224.8	250.2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
21	Criminal trespass, other cases	60	95	73	156.2	...	19	19	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
22	Attempt at ditto	8	15	3.4	6.6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
23	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	22	27.6	43	...	14	14	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...
24	Cheating	11	18	19	29.4	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
Total		1,302	2,760	1,768.2	5,074.6	35	990	1,025	...	128	312	1	63	454	4	56	...	7	

a.—Three persons transferred from heading 3 to heading 11.

b.—Charges against 2 persons proved false, and 2 transferred to Class XIII., heading 1.

c.—Being a British-born subject the prisoner was released by the High Court.

d.—Transferred from heading 3.

e.—Charges against 4 persons proved false, and 2 transferred to heading No. 13.

f.—One person has been omitted, as the charge against him proved false; and two persons transferred from heading 12.

g.—The two persons pending under this head have been transferred to heading 14, Class XI.

417. **DACOITY.**—Of the 18 persons pending against “dacoity, other cases,” at the close of 1867, 12 were convicted and 3 acquitted or discharged, the remaining 3 were punished under Section 412 of the Indian Penal Code.

418. During the year of report 290 persons in 42 cases were arrested ; of these, 8 have been exhibited under the head of "dishonest retention of stolen property acquired by the commission of dacoity;" of the rest, 164 were formally brought to trial with results noted in the margin, the remainder 118 were discharged by the magisterial authorities.

Committed	...	...	...	157
Pending	...	...	...	6
Escaped	...	...	...	1
				<u>164</u>

419. Of the 157 persons committed to the Sessions, 100 were convicted, 50 acquitted, 3 escaped, and 4 pending.

420. Of the two cases of dacoity with murder, the first was a robbery committed on the highway within 10 miles of the Station. Deceased was going along the road with some companions, carrying some cloth and other articles of merchandize. The party were attacked by a gang of 8 or 9 men, who wounded the deceased severely with an arrow and carried off all the goods. The robbery was seen by several persons on the road, who made no attempt to give assistance or to follow the dacoits. The wounded man was sent into the Station, but he died 11 days afterwards. There is little doubt that the dacoits were Sonthals, but they were not recognized, and no clue to them was ever obtained.

421. The second case was probably the most heinous crime committed in the district during the year. A man named Madhoo Show, who had received much kindness and some pecuniary assistance from his uncle, Moodhun, organized a band of 30 or 40 dacoits to attack and plunder his house. Moodhun was severely beaten with sticks and burnt in the face with torches: his injuries were such that he died the next day. Property to the amount of Rupees 1,262 was plundered. The police were very successful in this case: 20 of the dacoits were arrested, of whom 2 were permitted to turn Queen's evidence, 3 were discharged, and the rest committed to the Sessions; 6 of these, however, managed to make their escape before trial, and only three of them were re-captured. The ringleader, Madhoo, was transported for life, and the other 11 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years.

422. Among the other *cases of dacoity* the following deserve notice:—

423. *1st Case.*—A Police Burkundaze was attacked and wounded by 7 or 8 dacoits, and robbed of property worth Rupees 7. The police failed in getting any clue whatever. This case occurred in the jurisdiction of the Jhargaon Police, which is still under the Zemin-dar of that place.

424. *2nd Case.*—In this case the owner of the house, on attempting to save his son from being assaulted by the dacoits, was struck with a sword and a *lattee*, and property to the value of Rupees 976 was carried off. Of the 25 persons said to have been concerned in this case, only 4 were arrested; and these were discharged for want of evidence against them.

425. *3rd Case.*—One hundred dacoits were said to have been concerned in this case, but of course the number is absurdly exaggerated. Property worth Rupees 143 was plundered. The police at first failed to get any clue, but afterwards, on the deputation of a special Inspector, 7 persons were arrested, of whom two were made Queen's evidence, and the others were convicted and imprisoned for 7 years each.

426. *4th Case.*—A band of 16 dacoits attacked and began to plunder a house, upon which a struggle ensued between the owners and dacoits, and some of both parties were wounded. Only 5 persons were arrested, of whom 3 were discharged and 2 were punished with rigorous imprisonment for 7 years each. Property to the value of Rupees 355 was lost.

427. *5th Case.*—In this case the police had previous notice that a dacoity was about to be committed, and the Sub-Inspector, with a guard of Constables, started for the place, which he reached just as the dacoits, 16 in number, had commenced plundering the house. The dacoits shewed fight, and several persons of both parties were wounded. The

police, however, captured 4 of the dacoits and recognized 4 persons, who were arrested next day. They were all committed to the Sessions, and were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The police deserve credit for their behaviour in this case.

428. *6th Case.*—The Calcutta Dāk Banghy despatch of the 11th April 1868 was plundered by a gang of 11 or 12 dacoits on the night of the 12th April, on the high road about 10 miles east of Midnapore. Two watches and some valuable coral ornaments were among the stolen property. The district police entirely failed in this case. They arrested 4 men, but could get no sufficient evidence, and the accused were discharged. The case was afterwards taken up by the Extra Assistant Superintendent, Baboo Nobokristo Ghose, who conducted the enquiry with much ability. The 4 men who had been discharged were re-arrested with 3 others, and all 7 were committed to the Sessions. The leader of the gang was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, 3 others to seven years each, and three were released.

429. *7th Case.*—A band of about 30 men robbed a house of property worth Rupees 4,160. Only 2 persons were arrested, of whom one was discharged and the other punished for criminal misappropriation of property.

430. **ROBBERY.**—Out of 9 cases of robbery a conviction was obtained in one case only. In this case an elderly woman, with her daughter of 11 years of age, was crossing a field, when they were attacked by 3 persons, who robbed the girl of her ornaments. Information was first given to the Naib of the Zemindar who lived close by. With his assistance the police arrested the offenders, and two of them were convicted at the Sessions, the third being discharged by the Magistrate.

431. In the remaining 8 cases no clue was obtained by the police; in 4 cases and in the remaining 4, though arrests were made by the police, the accused were discharged.

432. **CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.**—Of the cases under this head only two were of any interest or importance. Charges of criminal breach of trust are commonly brought on the most trivial grounds. The Magistrate has frequently known such charges brought against "dhoobies" for not returning clothes said to have been given them to wash. It will be seen, however, that the number of cases this year is less than half of the average. The two cases which deserve notice are as follows:—

433. *1st Case.*—A native overseer of the Public Works Department was charged with having embezzled a sum of more than Rupees 7,000 which had been entrusted to him in the course of business, and also with having sold some Government property for which he had not given credit in his accounts. He was committed to the Sessions but released.

434. *2nd Case.*—A European overseer, in the service of the East India Canal and Irrigation Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of about Rupees 3,000 which had been entrusted to him by the Manager of the Company. He was committed to the High Court, and was tried at the Sessions in Calcutta. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and a second trial was held, at which the defendant was acquitted.

435. **MISCHIEF, WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**—This was a very serious case. A village quarrel, of no great importance, arose between one Brindabun Dass, and some of his neighbours. One night four of his villagers set fire to Brindabun's house, and his wife and 2 children perished in the flames. The 4 men concerned in this atrocious deed were all arrested; one was made Queen's evidence, and the other 3 were committed to the Sessions, where one was released and two were sentenced to transportation for life.

436. **CHEATING.**—Two persons were charged with having sold a piece of land as unencumbered, when in fact they had previously mortgaged it to another man. They were committed to the Sessions, but were released.

437. The following Table shews the operation of the Police in recovering Stolen Property.

1		2	3	4		5	
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		Value of property plundered in all cases reported.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on total loss.		Percentage of recovery in cases where the offenders were arrested.	
				1868.	Preceding year.	1868.	Preceding year.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Dacoity ...	29,290 10 6	1,983 12 10	6 12 4	6 1 3	66 13 2	8 0 0
2	Robbery ...	975 9 9	656 0 0	67 3 4	.....	100 0 0	.....
3	Lurking, house-trespass, and theft ...	5,872 15 1	661 8 3	11 4 4	12 4 0	36 8 8	41 12 0
4	Theft ...	3,540 13 0	1,194 11 2	33 11 11	36 1 8	74 12 9	46 0 0
Total ...		39,680 0 4	4,496 0 3	11 5 3	11 7 8	63 5 9	15 12 1

No remarks.

CLASS XIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property-marks.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.									
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Forgery, or uttering forged documents or papers ...	3	8	9	16·6	3a	8	11	..	2	...	...	2	5	...	2	..	...	..

a.—Two persons transferred from Class XII., heading 9, "Extortion, other cases;" and one person omitted as the charge proved false.

438. Of the cases of forgery shewn above, only 2 are of any interest.

439. 1st Case.—Two persons were charged with having filed in the Judge's Court a forged power-of-attorney, purporting to have been signed by a man who was proved to have died five years before the execution of the document. The evidence, however, was not satisfactory, and the Magistrate discharged the accused.

440. 2nd Case.—In this case the principal accused was the agent of a well-known Zemindar residing in the station, who, with some other subordinates of the Zemindar, was charged with having filed a forged *kuboolent* in an Act X. case. The *kuboolent* was a printed form issued from the Midnapore Press, and evidence was adduced to show that it had been printed subsequently to the date on which it purported to have been executed. The defendants were all committed to the Sessions, but were acquitted. This case is stated to have excited much interest at the time.

CLASS XV.—*Offences relating to Marriage.*

1		2		3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					Police.
1	Offences relating to marriage ...	19	26	31'3	62'4	...	16	16	...	1	3	...	...	9	...	3	...	...

441. The cases shewn in the above Statement are usually brought by Mahomedans, and are seldom of any interest or importance. Only one case was committed to the Sessions, in which a man was charged with having enticed away his neighbour's wife with a criminal intent. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

442. The attention of the Magistrate was drawn to the failure generally of the cases under this class. He replied that he was not of opinion that an insufficient check was exercised by the Magistrate before the issue of the process, and remarked "that if the complainant on his examination swore to the facts, and that the woman was regularly married to him, that would be sufficient ground for issuing process, and yet he might be unable to prove his marriage when the trial of the case came on. I have, however, brought the matter to the notice of the Officers, who are authorized to entertain complaints, and have requested them to be careful what proceedings they take in cases of this kind."

CLASS XVI.—*Defamation.*

1				2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
D DETAIL OF OFFENCES.				1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.								
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.						High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
				Pending on 31st December 1868.		Died.		Escaped.		Transferred.										
1	Defamation	11	14	28'6	35'4	...	14	14	3	11

443. The cases in this class were of a very trivial character, and call for no remarks. These cases are always so unimportant, and the proportion of acquittals is so large, that complaints of the kind are less frequently made than formerly, which accounts for the decrease as compared with the average and with the previous year.

CLASS XVII.—*Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.		Pending on 31st December 1868.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.					High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.
2	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance, other cases	8	12	17.4	20.4	...	12	12	6	6	

444. None of the cases included in the foregoing Statement deserve any notice.

CLASS XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Offences.*

1		2		3		4			5		6			7	8	9	10
DETAIL OF OFFENCES.		1868.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.		Acquitted, discharged, or released on bail.			Pending on 31st December 1868.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January 1868.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	High Court.	Sessions Judge.					Magistrate.	Police.
1	Abkaree Laws, breach of	34	75	25.4	42.8	3	75	78	...	...	72	...	...	5	...	1	...
2	Ferry Laws, ditto	5	5	5.8	7.8	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
3	Salt Laws, ditto	201	475	220.8	456.8	20	475	495	...	...	421	...	...	71	...	3	...
4	Cattle Trespass Law, ditto	16	39	20.2	46.6	...	16	16	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	4	...
5	Arms' Act, ditto	1	1	.8	1.4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Stamp Laws, ditto	2	3	.6	1.2	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Police Act, ditto	87	139	116.4	213.2	1	139	140	...	...	131	...	...	9	...	...	...
8	Registration Laws, (Act XX of 1866, breach of	2	14	1	2.2	4	14	18	...	11	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
9	License and Certificate Tax Acts, breach of	60	61	6.9	6.8	1	52	53	...	...	37	...	...	12	...	4	...
10	Municipal Act (III. B.C. of 1864), breach of	351	357	...	...	...	357	357	...	...	307	...	...	47	...	3	...
Total		750	1,169	307.8	778.8	29	1,136	1,165	...	11	979	...	6	154	...	15	...

445. The number of cases under the Salt Laws, and of persons concerned in them as nearly as possible, maintains the number of the previous years and the average of the previous five years. None of these cases call for any special notice. A large proportion of the

defendants were convicted, and in most of the cases fines of from Rupees 5 to 20 were imposed. One prosecution under the Registration Law deserves to be noticed. A man in collusion with six Mooktears of the Court committed an act of false personation in the Sub-Registrar's Court, and the Mooktears falsely certified to his identity. He and the two principal Mooktears concerned, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years; but the Mooktears were afterwards released by the High Court on appeal.

446. Memorandum of proceedings taken by the magisterial authorities under the several sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

447. Thirty two persons in 16 cases were arrested in consequence of proceedings taken under Sections 219, 220 and 221. They were all punished.

448. Six persons in 6 cases were punished for contempt under Section 163.

449. One hundred and sixty-three persons in 23 cases entered into bonds to keep the peace, and 27 persons in 12 cases furnished security for good behaviour.

450. Twelve persons in 12 cases were ordered to maintain their wives under Section 316.

451. Among the persons shewn in the foregoing memorandum, from whom security was taken for good behaviour, were some of the members of a gang of Heeratees or Khorasanees, who visited the district during the year. This gang consisted of more than 100 individuals in all: they were well supplied with fire-arms, and though they appeared to carry on no trade, they had a stock of money. By their own account they came from the vicinity of Bagdad, and had left their homes three years before. From correspondence respecting them which came to light, they appear to have visited most of the districts of Bengal, and to have penetrated as far east as Assam and Cachar. Their fire-arms were confiscated, and they then left the district for Balasore; but they were shortly afterwards arrested under the orders of the Government and sent to Calcutta, whence they were eventually forwarded by rail to the North-Western Frontier.

452. A tolerably continuous narrative of the wanderings of these people was submitted to Government with this Office letter No. 141, dated the 13th August last.

453. *The following Statement shews the number and grade of Police Officers punished during the year.*

GRADE.	Total number.	PUNISHMENT AWARDED.			Amount of fine imposed.	REMARKS.
		Imprisoned.	Fined.	Flogged.		
Head Constables...	12	3	9	...	Rs. As. P. 262 0 0	The Statement shews the punishments judicially inflicted, and does not include departmental orders passed by the District Superintendent or other Police authorities.
Constables	58	20	38	...	215 2 0	One imprisoned under Section 504, Indian Penal Code; another under Sections 166 and 352, Indian Penal Code; and a third, for extortion, under Section 384. Nine fined under Sections 379, 390, 342, 341, 323, 352, 228, 182, Indian Penal Code, and Section 29 of Act V. of 1861, and for breach of Salt Law.
Village Chowkedars	19	9	10	...	51 4 0	Twenty imprisoned under Sections 201, 223, 225, 294 and 384, Indian Penal Code, and Section 29, Act V. of 1861; and 38 fined under Sections 223, 352, 447, 426, 174, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and breach of Salt Laws.
Total	89	32	57	...	528 6 0	Nine imprisoned under Sections 395, 384, 379, 176, and 174, Indian Penal Code; and 10 fined under Sections 352, 182, 188, and 174.

454. Besides the above, 11 Head Constables and 31 Constables were dismissed by the District Superintendent for misconduct.

455. The following Table gives the number of Accidental Deaths reported during the year.

	Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	By bite of mad animals.	By other acci- dents.	Total.
Men	41	165	1	24	23	...	32	286
Women	53	181	6	6	8	...	24	278
Boys	139	74	3	3	6	1	13	239
Girls	164	55	7	...	8	1	3	238
Total	397	475	17	33	45	2	72	1,041

456. The very large number of deaths from snake-bite indicates the necessity for again offering a good reward for the destruction of poisonous snakes in towns and villages.

457. The total number of persons arrested by the police on their own authority was 1,203, of whom 4 were released on bail and the rest brought to trial with the following result:—Convicted or committed 839, acquitted or discharged 326, escaped 4, and pending 30.

458. The total number of persons arrested, by order of the magisterial authorities, was 1,983, of whom 1,358 were convicted or committed, 544 acquitted or discharged, and 81 pending.

459. Four persons escaped during the year from the custody of the police. They were all re-captured; and the Constables, three in number, who allowed them to escape, were duly convicted and punished, one to six months' rigorous and one to three months' simple imprisonment.

460. Four other persons also escaped from lawful custody, as shewn in the detailed statements of crime; but as they effected their escape from the Hazut, they are not noticed here.

461. Rewards to the amount of Rupees 53 only were given during the year for gallantry in attacking dacoits. Of this amount, Rupees 3 were given by the District Superintendent to a Chowkeedar, and Rupees 50 were paid, by order of the Magistrate, to a Durwan, who shewed great courage and spirit in defending his master's property against an attack by a gang of dacoits.

462. All the Officers entrusted with public money have furnished the required securities, which have been tested and found good. Some of the pound-keepers, who were employed at the end of the year, have not yet given their securities. The Magistrate has requested the District Superintendent of Police to take their securities as soon as possible.

463. Only one police out-post, *viz.*, Muneebghur, was visited by the Magistrate during the year. Mr. Reynolds, the Magistrate, however, states that he should have been more careful in visiting out-posts if he had understood it to be part of a Magistrate's duty.

464. The following are the remarks of the Magistrate on the police administration of the district during the past year:

465. "The Police administration of the district during the year 1868 was not in general satisfactory. For six months of the year the post of District Superintendent was

the hands of an Officer, whose state of health disqualified him for any active exertion. The Assistant Superintendent, who officiated as District Superintendent during the remainder of the year, had abundant energy and vigour in administration, but his orders were often passed without due consideration: he did not cultivate the confidence of his subordinates, and his unconciliatory manner detracted much from his usefulness. The police force was much weakened during the year by detachments being sent to take part in the hostilities in Leonjhur, and as the best men were deputed upon this duty, the loss to the district was proportionately great. I do not think the police were, as a rule, successful during the year in the detection of crime. Their want of ability in this respect was strikingly shewn in the case of the robbery of the Government Banghy Dāk on the 12th April. In this case the police actually arrested the real criminals, but they could collect no evidence against them, and the men were discharged. Many weeks afterwards the case was again taken up by the special Assistant Superintendent, Baboo Nobokristo Ghose, who was deputed to the district; and though he undertook the enquiry under every disadvantage, he was successful in obtaining evidence and procuring the conviction of the criminals. This officer rendered excellent service during his stay in the district, but he was soon (to my great regret) transferred to special duty in Rajshahye. Another officer of the detective force, Moonshee Akacollah, was deputed in his place, but the success of his enquiries has not been very remarkable.

466. "The police of the Jhargan Zemindar completely failed in every one of the serious cases reported in the Zemindar's jurisdiction during the year. In not one of these cases was any one of the criminals arrested, or any property recovered. The desirability of relieving the Zemindar of police duties has been already reported on.

467. "The police of the Tumlook Sub-district did not acquit themselves with credit during the year. Fourteen cases of dacoity were reported in the Sub-district; in 5 of these the police could obtain no clue, in 8 cases they arrested persons who were all discharged by the Magistrate, and one case remained pending. I found occasion to remark, in strong terms, on the conduct of some of the police of the Sub-district, who in some cases appeared to have manufactured evidence with a view to obtaining a conviction. Since then a trustworthy Inspector has been appointed to the Sub-district, and the state of things has improved. One reason for the unsatisfactory state of the Sub-district is, that service of the police is highly unpopular with the police force, Tumlook being considered an unhealthy locality.

468. "The Contai Sub-district has the advantage of a resident Assistant Superintendent, the police are consequently more closely looked after. It would, perhaps, be an advantageous arrangement if this Assistant Superintendent were posted alternately for three months at Tumlook and Contai.

469. "In the Midnapore Sub-district the greatest amount of crime occurred in the Midnapore Station and its neighbourhood. Several also of the dacoities reported from the Debrajpur were committed by the gangs who came from Keshpore. Keshpore is a border district, and there is reason to think that some of the dacoities were the work of gangs from the districts. A good many of the Keshpore dacoities were convicted during the year, and has since then been less prevalent in that quarter."

470. I have nothing to add to the above remarks. The results shewn in each district indicate the necessity for a special enquiry into the general system and organization of the police force.

TABLE I.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of charges taken by police and sent up in Form A.	Number of charges refused by police, as per Form B.	Number of charges reported false on enquiry by police.	Average number of days occupied by police enquiry.	Number of cases in Form B. in which further enquiry has been ordered by the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted under Sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code, either at the instance of the Magistrate, or complaint of parties aggrieved.	REMARKS.
611	1,978	1,090	4.3	54	21	Four cases, under Section 182, were instituted at the request of the complainants. Seventeen under Section 211, of which 4 were instituted at the instance of the Magistrate, and 13 on complaint from the aggrieved parties.

TABLE II.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Number of cases before Magistrates and Subordinates under Chapter XV. of the Procedure Code.	Number of cases summarily dismissed without issue of summonses.	Number of cases in which summonses were issued on complaint.	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS ATTENDING ON SUMMONS.					Number of cases in which award has been made under Section 270 of the Procedure Code.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Released.					
				By default.	By compromise.	By judgment.	Total.		
1,428	218	1,210	547	4	7	182	193	9	

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

Officiating Commissioner.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

POLICE REPORTS FOR 1868.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

REMARKS ON THE MAGISTERIAL AND POLICE OFFICERS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR 1868.

DISTRICT OF BANCOORAH.

The following officers were employed during the year 1868:—

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Mr. J. P. Grant ...	Magistrate ...	From 1st Jan. to 13th Oct. and from 3rd Nov. to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station.	.....	Mr. Grant takes much interest in his work, and is well acquainted with his district.
„ A. Yardly ...	Officiating Magistrate.	From 14th Oct. to 2nd Nov.	Ditto ...	.....	Dead.
„ G. L. T. Harris ...	Joint-Magistrate ...	From 1st Jan. to 2nd Aug.	Ditto ...	Was here only a few months, during which period I found him attentive to his duties and careful in the discharge of them. He had the chief share of the criminal work, and the result of his commitments to the Sessions, and of appeals against his judgments, is creditable to him.	Noticed in the Beerbhoom Return.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, who has been in this district throughout the year, has continued to deserve the high character which I gave him last year. Besides onerous charges in other departments, the Baboo has had, except for the time that Mr. Harris was here, the bulk of the criminal work upon his file, and has discharged his duties to my complete satisfaction. I believe the Baboo to be one of the most upright officers in the service.	I was disappointed in this officer. He seems hardly equal to the work which has been entrusted to him.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen.	Deputy Magistrate at first, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and afterwards with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 29th May.	Ditto ...	Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate, was a very short time here, and for most of that time was incapacitated for work by illness. I know him to be intelligent, but have not had, for the above reason, enough experience of his work to justify me in expressing any distinct opinion of his qualifications.	Is noticed in the Burdwan Return.
Baboo Protap Narain Sing.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Boodbood ...	Baboo Protap Narain Sing is an officer in whom I have the most thorough confidence. I have seen much of his work, and have always found it admirably done. Indeed, the only fault that I have to find with it is, that it appears to be even unnecessarily elaborate and minute. To good talents, he adds unflinching interest, and more firmness and judgment than I have seen in officers of his class.	Ditto ditto.

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Baboo Ruttun Lall Ghose.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Gurbettah ...	Baboo Ruttun Lall Ghose is an officer of good character, ability, and industry. I am afraid that his judgment is a little at fault, and he is too prone to an unjudging clemency. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to commitments and convictions in cases before him is far greater than the average. This is especially apparent in police cases, where prima facie the prosecution having been already tested, ought to be seldom discredited.	Is noticed in the Midnapore, Return.
Moulvie Ashan Ahmed...	Deputy Magistrate at first, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and afterwards with full powers.	From 27th Oct. to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station.	Moulvie Ashan Ahmed had also been only a few months in the district, but in his case I think I may record the very favorable impression which even in that short time he has made on me. Most of this officer's previous experience has been in the Revenue Department, and perhaps I am now considering too much his work in that respect. But although I have not yet had a sufficient opportunity of judging properly of the Moulvie's aptitude as a criminal officer, I may say that I have found him in every respect to be a gentleman of very superior class, such as I have not often met among his co-religionists.	I concur with the Magistrate.
Moulvie Golam Batool Tumkin.	1st Grade Moonsiff with the powers of Magistrate.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Moulvie Golam Batool Tumkin has not been employed in the Criminal Department.	No notice required.
Mr. R. M. Waller ...	Assistant Magistrate with powers at first of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, and subsequently with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class.	From 6th Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Mr. R. M. Waller is an officer of very high promise indeed. He has a knowledge of the criminal law and procedure very far surpassing any that I have seen in any officer so young and of such small experience. All his work has been performed with a care and an intelligence very remarkable indeed; and of the many judgments that have come before me in appeal, I have not had to reverse one.	I concur with the Magistrate.
„ W. J. Mathews ...	Deputy Magistrate with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Bancoorah ...	Mr. W. J. Mathews is painstaking and attentive to his work.	Has since been removed from the subordinate executive service.
„ R. T. Sevestro ...	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 2nd to 14th March, and from 16th to 22nd Aug., and from 4th to 13th Oct., and from 28th to 31st Dec.	Ranceegunge ...	Mr. R. T. Sevestro was only a few days in charge of the Ranceegunge Sub-division, and I am glad he was not no longer. I have seen some careless work of his in a case which he committed to the Sessions.	Is noticed in the Burdwan Return.
„ R. H. Renny ...	Deputy Magistrate with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class.	From 23rd Aug. to 15th Sept.	Ditto ...	Mr. R. H. Renny was also a very short time in charge of the same Sub-division, but quite long enough to give me an unfavorable impression of his value as a criminal officer.	Not known to me.
„ J. A. Hopkins ...	Assistant Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 1st March, and from 15th March to 31st July.	Ditto ...	Mr. J. A. Hopkins was in charge of Ranceegunge for about half the year. I have nothing to add to my remarks on him last year.	This officer is now in the Serampore Sub-division.
„ J. R. Hallett ...	Officiating Joint-Magistrate.	From 1st to 15th Aug., from 16th Sept. to 3rd Oct., and from 14th Oct. to 27th Dec.	Ditto ...	Mr. J. R. Hallett has been in charge of the same Sub-division for the remainder of the year, with the exception of three short intervals of a few days only. He is an officer of talents and industry, but is inclined, I think, to hurry his work, and thus to do himself injustice.	Is noticed in the Burdwan Return.

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
POLICE OFFICERS.					
Mr. H. M. Weathral ...	District Superintendent of Police.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	.....	I have no reason to change my opinion of this officer, who possesses many excellent qualities as a police officer. He has a most thorough knowledge of native character, and is a complete master of the vernaculars, even to the local dialects both of the Bengal and the Behar Provinces. In addition to these qualities, he possesses great energy and intelligence, and would be, in my opinion, quite the first police officer in Bengal if he could divest himself of the idea that the police are the means to the end, not so much of the protection of the persons and property of the public, as of advancing the official characters and prospects of its officers. This feeling, which is very strongly developed in him, leads him to regard statistical and paper success as the only test of the police work, and as a consequence to subordinate the primary object of the police to the procuring of favorable figured returns.	This officer's character is well analyzed by the Magistrate. He discharged his duties efficiently.
„ H. G. Benny ...	Assistant Superintendent.	.....	Raneegunge ...	Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Sub-district of Raneegunge during the year. I do not consider him at all an efficient officer.	Not known to me.
„ E. P. Ushur ...	Ditto	.....	Bancoorah ...	Was Assistant Superintendent at Bancoorah during the year. He is very active, being thoroughly acquainted with the whole district and with every policeman in it, and is so far a useful and efficient officer; but I am afraid that he is wanting in those qualities which make a good man of business.	I concur with the Magistrate.

DISTRICT of BEERBHOOM.

The following officers were employed during the year 1868 :—

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner
Mr. J. M. Lewis ...	Magistrate ...	From 1st Jan. to 14th June.	Sudder Station.	.....	This officer was favorably noticed last year. He has now been promoted to a judgeship. Mr. Herschel recorded that Mr. Lewis is a very worthy and much respected officer; sensitively conscientious.
„ W. E. Ward ...	Ditto ...	From 15th June to 15th Dec.	Ditto ...	.....	Mr. Herschel's character of Mr. Ward is a most methodical, hard-headed officer. I see no reason to differ.
„ G. L. T. Harris ...	Ditto ...	From 16th to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	.....	I have recorded my opinion that Mr. Harris cannot safely be entrusted with the charge of a district at present.
„ W. B. Power ...	Assistant Magistrate with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	(Remarks by Mr. G. L. T. Harris.) I took charge at the close of the year. Mr. Ward writes as follows ... “Hard-working and exceedingly intelligent. With further practice and experience in the vernacular, will make a first rate officer.”	I concur with the Magistrate.
Baboo Wooma Churn Banerjee.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	“Hard-working and intelligent, whose work has given me satisfaction.”	Ditto ditto.
Mr. C. N. Banerjee ...	Deputy Magistrate with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	“An intelligent officer, whose work has given me satisfaction.”	This officer has left the Government service under circumstances which need not be quoted here.
Moulvy Ali Mahomed ...	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 20th July.	Ditto ...	This officer resigned the service.	No remarks.
Mr. C. J. Hampton ...	Honorary Magistrate with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Rampore Haut.	My predecessor left no opinion of this officer.	I have lately had to recommend that Mr. Hampton's services may be discontinued.
POLICE OFFICERS.					
Captain T. Buttanshaw...	District Superintendent of Police.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station.	My predecessor left no opinion of this officer.	Not an efficient officer.
Mr. R. B. Smalley ...	Assistant District Superintendent.	From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug. and from 24th Oct. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Has been removed from the service of Government.

DISTRICT OF BURDWAN.

The following officers were employed during the year 1868 :—

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner
Mr. A. J. E. Bainbridge.	Magistrate ...	From 1st Jan. to 16th Oct.	Sudder Station.	.....	This officer was most favorably noticed last year, and Mr. Herschel has expressed a high opinion of him. He has been promoted to a judgeship.
" H. L. Harrison ...	Officiating Magistrate.	From 12th Nov. to 21st Dec.	Ditto ...	.....	This officer was little more than a month in the district, and had left before I joined.
" W. E. Ward ...	Officiating Joint-Magistrate Officiating Magistrate.	From 1st Jan. to 13th June. From 22nd to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	.....	This officer's character has been noticed in the Beerbhoom statement.
" G. K. Webster ...	Officiating Joint-Magistrate. Officiating Magistrate.	From 25th June to 16th Oct. and from 12th Nov. to 31st Dec. From 17th Oct. to 11th Nov.		(Remarks by Mr. Bainbridge.) A hard-working and efficient officer, whose opinion is always reliable.	I concur with the Magistrate.
" J. Ward ...	Assistant Magistrate with special powers. Full powers ...	From 1st Jan. to 15th Nov. From 16th Nov. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	See the last annual report. Has been for the most part occupied during the half year in preparing for his examination.	I have not had sufficient opportunity of seeing this officer's judicial work to pronounce an opinion on it. He has since been transferred.
" A. Forbes ...	Assistant Magistrate with ordinary powers.	From 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.		A promising officer, who has given satisfaction.	I concur with the Magistrate.
Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	See the last annual report ...	A good officer but of feeble health.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Sein.	Ditto ...	From 10th June to 24th Aug., 8th Sep. to 15th Oct., and from 16th to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Suffers much from ill health, but deserves praise for the way in which he conducts his duties under extraordinary difficulties.	It is doubtful if this officer can remain much longer in Government service, as his health is so bad. But he has tried to do well.
Mr. R. T. Sevestre ...	Deputy Magistrate with special powers. Full powers ...	From 21st Jan. to 29th Feb., 16th Mar. to 14th Aug., and 24th Aug. to 30th Sep. From 14th Oct. to 27th Dec.	Ditto ...	A conscientious, hard-working, and useful officer.	Not very efficient, but hard-working.
" W. A. Hay ...	Deputy Magistrate with ordinary powers.	From 1st Jan. to 30th June and from 10th Oct. to 31st Dec.		Absent on deputation for 3 months; wants application in mastering the vernacular; but, on the whole, shows improvement.	Has since been removed from the subordinate executive service.
" J. R. Hallet ...	Assistant Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 28th July.	Culnah ...	No remarks made by the Magistrate.	This officer has recently incurred the displeasure of Government.
Baboo Dwarkanath Dey.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 7th Aug. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	I think very highly of this officer. I should like to have had an opportunity of testing this opinion during the cold weather on the spot; but, judging from his reports, he has shewn uncommon energy, public spirit, and tact.	The proceedings of this officer require to be carefully watched. It seems doubtful if he is fit for a Sub-divisional charge.
" Kalica Dass Dutt ...	Ditto ...	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Cutwa ...	See the last annual report ...	A good officer.
" Protap Narain Singh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Boodbood ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Bahoo Ishur Chunder Mitter.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 14th Jan. to 31st Dec.	Jehanabad ...	(No remarks made by the Magistrate.)	Is noticed in the Hooghly Return.
Bahoo Kallee Churn Ghose.	Ditto ...	From 6th to 17th Jan.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Has left the district.
Moulvy Abdoor Rohman.	Ditto ...	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	A good and useful officer.
Baboo Hitlall Misser ...	Honorary Magistrate with special powers.	Ditto ...	Mancoor ...	To my remarks in 1867, I have only to add that the Honorary Magistrate has evidently endeavoured to correct defects of procedure with satisfactory results.	I have had no opportunity yet of forming an opinion of this gentleman's work, and my predecessor said nothing about him last year.
„ Sharoda Persaud Roy.	Honorary Magistrate with ordinary powers.	From 1st Jan. to 17th March.	Chuckdigi ...	(No remarks made by the Magistrate.)	Died in March 1868.
POLICE OFFICERS.					
Mr. J. R. Wimberly ...	District Superintendent of Police.	.....	.....	I entertain a favorable opinion of Mr. Wimberly's experience and judgment, and could not desire a pleasanter officer to work with. He treats his cases well, makes careful reports, and is cautious and reliable in expressing an opinion.	This officer's work did not give me a favorable opinion of his capacity. He has left the district.
„ W. A. Beadon ...	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	.....	.....	Recently joined; quite a young officer, and is well spoken of by his superior; but is, I suspect, deficient in application.	This officer has recently been transferred.

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY.

The following officers were employed during the year 1868:—

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Mr. R. V. Cookerell ...	Magistrate ...	From 1st Jan. to 4th April, from 9th to 27th July, and from 22nd to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station.	.....	Mr. Herschel recorded his opinion thus:—"A frank, pleasant, and thoughtful earnest worker; very popular with every one, and more familiar with his district (the people) than most officers are." I have nothing to add to this.
" E. D. Lockwood ...	Officiating Magistrate.	From 5th April to 8th July.	Ditto ...	.....	Mr. Herschel's character of this officer is as follows:—"A good correspondent, and takes up his work with a will, but is very cautious in zillah matters."
" E. J. Barton ...	Ditto ...	From 28th July to 21st Dec.	Ditto ...	.....	An officer apparently of no experience and weak judgment. One very self-confident.
" G. Graham ...	Joint-Magistrate ...	From 9th Jan. to 2nd March.	Ditto ...	This officer was here for too short a time to enable me to form an opinion of his qualifications.	I have seen nothing of this officer's work.
" W. H. Grimley ...	Ditto ...	From 5th March to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	(No remarks made by the Magistrate.)	This officer has been transferred to the Survey Department.
" G. H. Sharp ...	Assistant Magistrate with ordinary powers	From 19th Feb. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The Magistrate has offered no remarks on this officer. He seems to me to be able, hard-working, and very conscientious.
" Williamson ...	Deputy Magistrate with ordinary powers.	From 13th Sept. to 21st Oct. From 22nd Oct. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ... Serampore.	Wants experience; not fair to judge yet what he may turn out.	A very young officer.
Baboo Rakhal Dass Mookerjee.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station.	An excellent officer both in his judicial and executive capacity, and of much assistance to me in the administration of the district.	A very valuable officer. His transfer from the district has been much felt.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee.	Ditto ...	From 3rd Feb. to 23rd Mar. From 29th Mar. to 31st Dec.	Serampore ... Sudder Station.	I continue to hold the same opinion of this officer that I expressed last year.	Old, and nearly useless. He should be pensioned.
Baboo Chunder Narain Sing.	Ditto with special powers.	From 1st Jan. to 29th Mar. From 30th Mar. to 3rd April.	Ditto ... Serampore ...	A young officer who promises to do well. He has excellent abilities and judgment, and is very pains-taking.	There is nothing on record about this officer, and I know nothing of him.
Mr. W. H. Ryland ...	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 30th Mar. and from 30th Sep. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Mr. Ryland gave me every satisfaction in his management of this important Sub-division.	Mr. Ryland's good services have received the acknowledgment of Government by his well merited promotion.
" C. C. Quinn ...	Assistant Magistrate with full powers.	From 31st Mar. to 28th July.	Ditto ...	Mr. Quinn was not under me at any time.	Nothing is on record about this officer.
" Godfrey ...	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 29th July to 29th Sept.	Ditto ...	Mr. Godfrey was not under me at any time.	Is noticed in the Howrah return.
" J. DeCruze ...	Ditto ...	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	A very useful officer. Judicially, he is as good as could be expected, considering his want of judicial training.	A very good officer, and though aging, still exceedingly useful.

Names of officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner
Bahoo Shunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee.	Ditto with special powers.	From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	Serampore ...	(No remarks made by the Magistrate.)	Since removed from the subordinate executive service.
Mr. T. Norman ...	Joint-Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st to 5th Jan.	Jehanabad ...	Was in charge of Jehanabad for five days only in the year.	Was only employed for five days.
Baboo Kali Churn Ghose.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 6th to 16th Jan.	Ditto ...	Was in charge of Jehanabad for ten days only.	Was only employed for ten days.
„ Issur Chunder Mitter.	Ditto ditto ...	From 17th Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	A first rate officer; very hard working, and of great experience. I have a high opinion of his ability.	I have considerable doubt about this officer, and think he is hardly equal to the duty of the Jehanabad Sub-division.
Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee.	Ditto with ordinary powers.	From 4th April to 31st Dec.	Serampore ...	Better as an executive than as a judicial officer. He has very good ability, and is exceedingly zealous.	A very useful and hard-working officer.
Moulvie Abdoor Rohman.	Deputy Magistrate with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Jehanabad ...	An old law officer, careful, and pains-taking. He has done his work well.	I concur with the Magistrate.
POLICE OFFICERS.					
Mr. W. D. Pratt ...	Officiating District Superintendent.	From 1st Jan. to 10th Feb.	Sudder Station	No remarks are made by the Magistrate.	Not known to me.
	Assistant Superintendent of the First Grade.	From 11th Feb. to 5th May.	Serampore ...		
„ B. Rochfort ...	District Superintendent.	From 11th Feb. to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station		A good officer.
„ H. G. Wilkins ...	Assistant Superintendent, second grade.	From 1st Jan. to 30th April.	.....		Not known to me.
„ A. S. W. Jerdon ...	Assistant Superintendent, second grade.	From 21st June to 31st Dec.	.....		Not well spoken of.
„ W. S. H. Forbes ...	Ditto ...	From 1st June to 31st Dec.	.....		Not favorably mentioned.
Bahoo Mohendro Nath Hazrah.	Ditto, third grade ...	From 4th July to 31st Dec.	Jehanabad ...		Has not distinguished himself as he ought to have done.

DISTRICT OF HOWRAH.

The following Officers were employed during the year 1868.

Names of Officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Mr. L. R. Tottenham ...	Magistrate ...	From 1st Jan. to 13th Aug., and from 18th Nov. to the close of the year.	Head-Quarter.	.....	Of this officer Mr. Herschel writes as follows: a most sweet tempered and an intelligent officer, but very easy going, as is usual at Howrah. I have nothing to add to this. Mr. Tottenham is now a Judge.
" G. L. T. Harris ...	Officiating Magistrate.	From 14th Aug. to 16th Nov.	Ditto ...	.....	Is noticed in the Beerbhoom Return.
" G. E. Makgill ...	Joint-Magistrate ...	From 23rd Nov. to 4th Dec.	Ditto ...	No remarks ...	Mr. Makgill is now Magistrate, and is a good officer.
" J. R. B. Ross ...	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct.	.....	.....	Mr. Ross is dead.
Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjee.	Ditto ...	Throughout the whole year.	Ditto ...	Of the above three officers, I am glad to be able to report as favorably as I did last year. They are all valuable assistants, and all are painstaking and industrious. Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjee, as usual, has performed the largest share of the criminal work; but Mr. Godfrey was absent at Serampore for three months, and Baboo Krishna Chunder Roy was occupied during a portion of the year as Assessor of the Certificate Tax.	The remarks in the previous column were recorded by Mr. Tottenham when he left the district. I have nothing to add to them.
Mr. E. B. Godfrey ...	Ditto ...	From 1st Jan. to 26th July, and from 17th Oct. to 31st Dec.			
Baboo Krishna Chunder Roy.	Ditto ...	Throughout the whole year.			
Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha.	Deputy Magistrate, vested with the powers of a second class Subordinate Magistrate.	From 28th Aug. to the close of the year.	Ditto ...	This being his first appointment in the Executive Service, he has been hitherto a learner of his work. He has been employed in trying petty criminal cases, and as a Deputy Collector in the trial of suits under Act X. of 1859. He has also been in charge of the Treasury. As he joined the district after I had gone on leave in August, he served under me only during the last six weeks of the year. I have observed, however, that he bestows great care and attention upon his work, and I do not doubt that he will soon make for himself the same high character as a judicial officer that distinguished him in the Educational Department.	Ditto ditto.
POLICE OFFICERS.					
Captain W. Gordon was in charge.	Of the District Police.	From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept., and from 26th Oct. to the close of the year.	.....	My opinion of this officer was recorded in my report for 1867. My relation with him have been very satisfactory, and he has done his best, and very successfully, on the whole to repress crime in the town. Some of the outstations have been visited by him very constantly, and he is always ready to go to the spot where any serious crime has occurred. I think his want of knowledge is rather in his way as regards success in investigation.	Not an efficient officer.
Mr. H. N. Harris ...	Officiating District Superintendent of Police.	From 8th Sept. to 26th Oct.	.....	This officer officiated for Captain Gordon for two months while I also was away on leave.	Has left the district.

DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE.

The following Officers were employed during the year 1868.

Names of Officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Mr. W. J. Herschel ...	Magistrate ...	From 1st July to 7th Feb.	Sudder Station.	.....	Mr. Herschel officiated as Commissioner of this Division, and is now a Judge.
„ J. Beames ...	Officiating ditto ...	From 15th to 17th Feb.	Ditto ...	.....	Served only two days in the district.
„ H. J. Reynolds ...	Ditto ...	From 17th Feb. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	.....	I have known this officer for a long time, and have the highest opinion of his ability, temper, and judgment.
„ T. H. H. Shortt ...	Officiating Magistrate. Ditto ... Offg. Joint-Magistrate.	From 1st Jan. to 7th Feb. From 8th to 14th Feb. From 15th Feb. to 7th Dec.	Ditto ...	I have been highly satisfied with the conduct of this officer; he is hard-working, active, and intelligent, and has done excellent service during the year. As Joint-Magistrate in charge of the Sudder Sub-division, he has been of the greatest assistance to me; indeed, I may say, he has been the right-hand of the Magistrate during a year of unusual difficulty and anxiety. His merits are perhaps more conspicuous in an executive than in a judicial capacity, but I have a very high opinion of him in all departments of his work.	Mr. Shortt is very favorably noticed by the Magistrate. Little of his work has come before me, but he seems to be a good officer.
„ G. E. Makgill ...	Ditto ...	From 8th to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Joined the district at the close of the year. He is an experienced officer, and what I have seen of his work impressed me very favorably.	A very good officer.
„ H. J. S. Cotton ...	Assistant Magistrate with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Was vested with first class subordinate powers towards the end of the year. I consider him a very promising officer, with excellent abilities, and anxious to improve himself. He takes a real interest in his work, and does it in a thorough and efficient manner. He has a very good knowledge of the vernacular, and wants nothing but experience to fit him for more responsible duties.	A good officer.
Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee ...	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	This officer has given me great satisfaction, and I look upon him as the best Deputy Magistrate in the district. He has conducted with success the preliminary enquiry into several difficult cases of dacoity; in particular, the case in which the banghy dawk was robbed. He is attentive to his duties, and does his work with a carefulness and completeness very creditable to him.	A good officer.
Baboo Kali Prosono Roy Chowdry ..	Ditto ...	From 29th July to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	He is an officer of much experience and with good abilities, though I think from what I have seen of his work, that it would be better done if he applied himself to it with more energy. On the whole, however, he has given me satisfaction.	I concur with the Magistrate.
Baboo Kristo Persaud Ghose ...	Ditto ...	From 1st Jan. to 22nd June.	Ditto ...	This officer was for some little time stationed at the Contai Sub-division, and afterwards at head-quarters. I much regretted his removal from the district, as he was a very good officer.	Not known to me.
Baboo Kumolakant By-sack ...	Ditto ...	From 1st to 21st Jan.	Ditto ...	Died on the 21st January. I have seen nothing of his work.	Dead.

Names of Officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Moonshee Dubirooddeen.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 16th to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station.	Is an experienced officer and well acquainted with the law, but his want of knowledge of English diminishes his usefulness.	I concur with the Magistrate.
Baboo Unnoda Persaud Ghose.	Deputy Magistrate, with ordinary powers.	From 24th July to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Was appointed as a Deputy Magistrate during the year, and passed by the lower standard at the October examination. His primary duties are as Certificate Tax Assessor, but he has done a good deal of criminal work. He is attentive to his duties, and has good judicial abilities. He is fully competent to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, but he has not yet been vested with them. I look upon this Deputy Magistrate as an officer of very great promise.	Ditto ditto.
Mr. G. Herklots ...	Ditto ...	From 1st to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	I regret that I cannot speak favorably of this officer. He does not appear to me to pay proper attention to his duties, and though he has good abilities, his work is done in a careless and perfunctory manner. The result of appeals, however, is favorable to him.	Has left the service.
Baboo Ramnarein Sema-dhar.	Deputy Magistrate, with powers of a Sub-ordinate Magistrate of the first class.	From 1st Jan. to 30th Sept.	Ditto ...	This officer was not much engaged upon criminal work. He suffered considerably from bad health and imperfection of sight. He retired on pension in the course of the year.	Ditto ditto.
Baboo Barodakant Mozoomdar.	Deputy Magistrate, with ordinary powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	This officer's primary duties are those of Sub-Registrar, and consequently he has had comparatively little criminal work to do. He is industrious and regular, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing much of his work as a Deputy Magistrate.	I concur with the Magistrate.
Mr. A. Rattray ...	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Oct.	Contai Sub-division.	Was in charge of the Contai Sub-division during the greatest part of the year. Mr. Rattray had great difficulties to contend with this year, owing to the calamitous inundations in the south of the district. This interfered to some extent with the regular performance of his criminal work, and some cases unavoidably fell into arrear in consequence. On the whole, Mr. Rattray proved himself an excellent officer, and his management of the sub-division was highly creditable to him; but I do not think his many valuable qualifications appear to most advantage in his judicial work.	Ditto ditto.
„ H. W. Barber ...	Ditto ...	From 14th Nov. to 31st Dec.	Ditto ...	Assumed charge of the Contai Sub-division about the middle of November. As yet I have seen but little of his work, and what I have seen calls for no special remark.	A good officer, but rather over-worked.
„ W. Hay ...	Deputy Magistrate, with ordinary powers.	From 14th July to 30th Sept.	Ditto ...	Was posted for a few weeks to the Contai Sub-division to assist Mr. Rattray principally in the decision of Act X. cases. Mr. Hay did very little criminal work, and what I have seen of it gave me no high opinion of his industry or ability.	Has left the service.

Names of Officers.	Powers exercised.	Period of employment.	Location.	Remarks by the Magistrate.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose ...	Deputy Magistrate, with ordinary powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Gurbettah Sub-division.	Was in charge of the Gurbettah Sub-division throughout the year. I inspected the Sub-division in November, and examined the Deputy Magistrate's books, which were carefully and regularly kept. This officer has given me very great satisfaction, and next to Baboo Ramakhoj Chatterjee, I consider him the best Deputy Magistrate I have. His judicial work is thoroughly well done, and he is a very good executive officer.	I concur with the Magistrate.
Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose.	Deputy Magistrate, with full powers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Tumlook Sub-division.	Was in charge of the Tumlook Sub-division during the year, except for a short time when he was absent on leave. I inspected the Sub-division in December, and was well satisfied with the manner in which the criminal registers were kept. I have seen a good deal of the Deputy Magistrate's work as a judicial officer, and I do not think it altogether satisfactory. In police cases especially, the Deputy Magistrate appears to me to write his decisions too hastily and without a sufficiently careful weighing of the evidence. His cases, too, have a slovenly and untidy appearance, which is not creditable. On the whole, however, his management of the Sub-division has been fairly good.	Ditto ditto.
Baboo Ramcoomar Boso	Ditto	From 6th Oct. to 30th Nov.	Ditto	He was for a short time in charge of Tumlook during the absence of the last-mentioned officer on leave. He is an experienced and very able officer, and gave me entire satisfaction during his short stay.	A good officer.
POLICE OFFICERS.					
Mr. F. Adams	District Superintendent of Police.	From 1st Jan. to 3rd March, and from 3rd April to 26th July.	Sudder Station	Mr. Adams was an officer of experience and ability, but the state of his health during the year interfered seriously with the discharge of his duties.	No remarks.
Mr. J. H. Johnston	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	From 1st Jan. to 3rd March, and from 4th April to 26th July.	Contai	Mr. Johnston officiated as District Superintendent for about half the year. He is an energetic officer, but I do not think he possessed the necessary experience, nor perhaps the necessary tact, for the management of so important a district as Midnapore. As an Assistant Superintendent, his services were of much use in the Contai Sub-division.	I concur with the Magistrate.
	Officiating District Superintendent.	From 4th Mar. to 20th April, and from 27th July to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station.		
Mr. M. F. Beamish	Assistant Superintendent.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station from Jan. to October, and Contai from Oct. to Dec.	Mr. Beamish was Assistant Superintendent in the Sudder Station for the first ten months of the year, and was then transferred to the charge of the Contai Sub-district. I cannot speak highly of his abilities, but I believe he is willing to do his best.	I concur with the Magistrate.
Mr. W. Campbell	Assistant Superintendent.	From 11th August to 31st Dec.	Sudder Station	Mr. Campbell is an officer of long experience in the service, and has performed the duties entrusted to him in a very satisfactory manner since he joined the district.	Ditto.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Burdican Division,
The 17th August 1869.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Officiating Commissioner,

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th October 1869.

READ the annual report on the police administration of the Burdwan Division for the year 1868.

Read also the annual report on the police administration of the same division for the year 1867, and the Government orders thereon.

1. *Bancoorah*.—The result of the criminal administration of this district during the year under review was generally satisfactory. There was a decrease of 378 cases and 1,288 persons as compared with the year 1867, and a decrease of 367 cases and 1,223 persons from the average of the last five years. The ratio of convictions to acquittals was more than 2 to 1, the convictions amounting to 1,681, and the acquittals to 831.

2. In cases of offences against public tranquillity the results of trials were favorable, shewing 71 convictions to 31 acquittals.

3. In the 6th class the results under the heading "false evidence or subornation, &c., of the same," were unfortunate, all the 7 persons brought to trial having been acquitted.

4. In the 11th class of offences (against the human body) the decrease of 95 cases and 112 persons from the year 1867, and of 125 cases and 299 persons from the average of the last five years, is unexplained. The result of commitments, showing 15 convictions to 2 acquittals, is very creditable to the officers concerned. In cases tried by the Magistrates the convictions (282) as compared with the acquittals (200) are in fair ratio, and there seems to have been a reasonable check upon the institution of petty cases.

5. Except in the three cases of murder specially reported, in which the results are to be regretted, murder was fairly well dealt with during the year.

6. In cases of offences against property the commitments were remarkably successful, resulting in 62 convictions against only 3 acquittals.

7. The police appear to have dealt tolerably efficiently with heinous crime under this class, but in cases of petty theft, in which out of 452 persons brought to trial, only 258 were convicted, their action was not so satisfactory.

8. The percentage of stolen property recovered by the police during the year under review (Rupees 31-7-6*) shows an improvement on that of the previous year (Rupees 27-13-8), but it still very poor.

* Rupees 13-15-4 shewn in the return is wrong.

9. As usual, under the class of miscellaneous offences, convictions preponderate largely, being 370 against 53 acquittals.

10. The return of punishments judicially inflicted on the police (25 cases) is not very heavy, and, on the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor has been favorably impressed by the criminal administration of this district. His Honor is the more ready to notice this, as Mr. J. P. Grant's work has in some other respects been seriously animadverted upon by Government.

11. The number (256) of accidental deaths is slightly in excess of the number (246) reported during the year 1867.

12. The Magistrate seems to have done his duty in visiting the police stations and out-posts in the district.

13. The Magistrate remarks in paragraphs 88 to 91, that it has frequently come under his notice that the Sessions Court and High Court have at times called for police records and based their judgment, in cases of appeal, on a comparison of statements made before the lower courts and those made to the police, and he suggests the issue of orders by Government, in view to prevent the police proceedings being thus, contrary to law, treated as evidence. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that assuming the Magistrate to be correct in his statement of the facts, it is beyond the province of the executive Government to take such steps as he recommends. The Magistrate should demand a reference to the High Court when any action on the part of the sessions court appears to him to be unwarranted by law. The point being once fairly brought before the High Court, the orders then passed would no doubt correctly rule all future cases.

14. The number of charges reported false on enquiry by the police is high (423). Moreover, the Magistrate does not appear to have exercised any considerable amount of check over the B. forms, in which the police report the charges refused by them. Of 618 cases thus reported, further enquiry was ordered only in 22 cases.

15. The result of the disposal of defendants attending on summons is satisfactory, shewing 145 convictions against 47 acquittals.

16. *Beerbhoom*.—Taking all classes of offences together, there was an increase during the year under review of 512 cases and 511 persons as compared with the previous year, and of 636 cases and 421 persons as compared with the average of the last five years. This increase was principally under miscellaneous offences and offences against the person.

17. In cases of offences against public tranquillity the result of trials, 49 convictions to 13 acquittals, is satisfactory.

18. Under the 5th class (contempt of the lawful authority of public servants) the marked decrease from 86 cases and 334 persons during the year 1867 to 58 cases and 141 persons during the year under review is satisfactory, if the decrease indicates readier compliance on the part of the people with the process of the courts.

19. In cases under the 6th class the results were very unsatisfactory under the head of "false evidence or subornation of the same," there being 10 persons brought to trial, all of whom were acquitted.

20. In cases of offences affecting the human body the results of trials are generally unfavorable, and are decidedly so under the head of murder, in which only 2 convictions were obtained against 9 acquittals.

21. The increase under this class over the previous year, of 71 cases and 127 persons, should have been explained.

22. Column 2 of the return of offences of the same class is apparently either wrongly filled up or process issued in every case instituted, for the same number of persons is entered both in column 2 showing the number concerned, and in the column showing the number arrested during the year.

23. In offences against property the action of the police in cases of dacoity does not appear to have been effective, out of 118 persons concerned only 49 having been brought to trial, while only 9 were convicted. The general results of trials before the Magistrates are also unfavorable, the acquittals (510) preponderating largely over the convictions (314).

24. The percentage of stolen property recovered during the year (Rupees 33-1-8) shews a falling off from that of the previous year (Rupees 35-2-8.)

25. In offences relating to marriage there has been an increase of 27 cases as compared with the year 1867, as well as on the average of the last five years, while at the same time the trials resulted in only 2 convictions against 66 acquittals. Nothing can show more clearly than this the need of a proper preliminary examination of the complainants in such cases. Magistrates can hardly be too chary of issuing process in the ordinary kind of cases brought under this class.

26. In miscellaneous offences there is an increase of 353 cases and 421 persons, and of 443 cases and 589 persons as compared, respectively, with the year 1867 and the average of the last five years. This increase is chiefly due to the large number of institutions last year under the license and certificate tax Acts.

27. The small number (11) of judicial punishments inflicted on the police is favorable to the general character of the district force.

28. The number of accidental deaths increased from 114 in the year 1867 to 180 during the year under review, the increase being greatest in deaths from snake bite (from 40 to 60), and from drowning (38 to 60). Deaths from suicide should not have been returned among accidental deaths.

29. The general result of trials in all classes of offences was favorable in the case of persons sent in by order of the Magisterial authorities, giving 1,317 convictions or committals against 827 acquittals; but it was unfavorable in the case of persons arrested by the police on their own authority, of whom only 300 were convicted or committed against 454 acquitted.

30. It should be explained why the out-posts in this district were not visited by the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor insists on the performance of this most important duty.

31. It appears from special table I that out of 79 cases reported by the police in form B., in not a single case was further enquiry ordered. This is another instance of failure in supervision on the part of the Magistrate.

32. The number of cases reported false by the police (851) is suspiciously large, and should attract the Magistrate's attention.

33. *Burdwan*.—The general statement shews an increase of cases, but a decrease of persons as compared with both the year 1867* and the average of the last five† years.

* Of 64 cases and 300 persons.
† „ 240 „ „ 222 „

34. The results of the year's operations are not favorable as a whole, the convictions (2,750) being to the acquittals (3,415) in the proportion of 44·6 to 55·4. But in cases in which the cases actually came to trial, the convictions (2,750) preponderate largely over the acquittals (1,003). A closer check over frivolous institutions would produce a similar result throughout.

35. In cases of offences against public tranquillity the results of trials were good, 201 persons having been convicted out of 311 brought to trial.

36. Under the 5th class (contempt of the lawful authority of public servants) there is an increase from 168 cases in 1867 to 217 cases during the year under review. This result, which is not explained, is apparently due to the greater care taken to enforce the processes of the courts.

37. In cases under the 6th class the results of commitments to the Sessions Court (4 convictions and 9 acquittals) under the head of “false evidence or subornation, &c. of the same” are to be regretted.

38. In the class of offences relating to religion there appears but one case in which 5 persons were concerned, all of whom were acquitted. The nature of this case should have been stated.

39. In this district there does not appear to have been much heinous crime affecting the human body. No check, however, was exercised on petty cases of assault, &c., and therefore the general results of trials before the Magistrates are as bad as possible, the acquittals (1,853) being more than quadruple the convictions (436). The commitments also were not altogether successful, resulting in 16 convictions while 27 persons were committed.

40. In offences against property the results of trials under the head of "dacoity, other cases" are not very good, shewing 56 acquittals against 29 convictions; while of 259 persons concerned only 79 were arrested. The general result of trials by Magistrates is also not satisfactory, the acquittals (921) greatly exceeding the convictions (506). The results of commitments again, 39 acquittals to 36 convictions, are not what they should be.

41. The improvement in the percentage of stolen property recovered by the police during the year (Rupees 66-2-8½) as compared with that of the previous year (Rupees 16-3-2) is too great not to be open to doubt, and the Magistrate should, as the Commissioner remarks, have given some explanation of the extraordinarily high percentage (Rupees 86-8-11) in cases of theft.

42. From the explanation given by the Magistrate of the great disproportion between the number of convictions (6) and acquittals (52) in cases of offences relating to marriage, it would appear that the preliminary examination of the complainant under this class was confined to the enquiry as to whether the accused woman was the complainant's lawful wife or not. If this was the only point looked to, it is not to be wondered at that cases broke down upon trial. The examination should be searching as to all the alleged circumstances of the case, and such as thoroughly to test the probabilities of the complainant's story.

43. The number (292) of accidental deaths during the year slightly exceeds that of the previous year (263).

44. The large number (66) of police officers judicially punished reflects some discredit on the discipline of the district force.

45. Taking all classes of offences together, in the case of persons sent in by the police, in which the convictions and committals amount to 939 and the acquittals to 597, the results of trials are fair, but they are very unsatisfactory in the case of persons summoned by the Magisterial authorities, in which the acquittals (2,681) greatly preponderate over the convictions and commitments (1,823).

46. Special table No. 1, as compared with that for the year 1867, shows that while the number of charges reported false on enquiry by the police has increased from 491 to 568, there has been an increase* only from 38 to 41 in the number of cases in which proceedings were instituted against *malá fide* complainants. More attention should be paid to these cases by the Magistrate.

* There has not been a decrease as stated by Commissioner.

47. The result of trials in the case of persons attending on summons (1,510 convictions to 2,215 acquittals) though an improvement over that of the year 1868 (1,255 convictions to 2,413 acquittals), is still unsatisfactory, and shows a great want of proper supervision on the part of the Magistrate.

48. *Hooghly*.—The general statement of crime in this district shews,

	Average of last five years.	1867.	1868.
No. of cases	4,008	4,166	4,192
No. of persons	8,384	8,984	7,460

as compared both with the return for 1867 and the average of the last five years, a slight increase in the number of cases, but a considerable decrease in the number of persons, which appears chiefly under class XI. (offences against the human body).

49. The general results under all classes taken together are fair, the convictions being 2,543, and the acquittals 1,842.

50. The Magistrate should have given some explanation of the nature of the case which appears under class II. (offences relating to the army).

51. In cases of offences against public tranquillity the out-turn of convictions is satisfactory, (119 against 49 acquittals).

52. Under the 6th class there is an increase, under the head of "false evidence or subornation of the same," of 3 cases and 27 persons as compared with the average of the last five years. This increase is attributed by the Magistrate to the more numerous proceedings taken against persons instituting false complaints, but they evidently led to no good result, as shown by the very unfavorable out-turn of convictions, (3 against 45 acquittals).

53. The nature of the offence which appears under class X. (offences relating to religion) should have been given.

54. Under the 11th class (offences affecting the human body) there was an increase from 10 to 18 cases, and from 23·8 to 47 persons, under the head of murder, as compared with the average of the last five years. The results of trials under this heading (10 convictions to 22 acquittals) were very unsatisfactory. The same remark applies to the trials in cases of "culpable homicide," which furnished only 1 conviction against 4 acquittals. The commitments again under this class, resulting in 19 convictions and 14 acquittals, were not properly successful, while the trials before the Magistrate were also unsatisfactory, the convictions (526) and acquittals (522) being nearly equal. The number of processes issued (743) in cases of criminal force or assault, as compared with the number of persons charged (1,917) shews, however, that a fair check was exercised by the Magistrate over the institutions under this head.

55. The action of the jury in several of the cases of murder specially reported appears open to doubt. The results in some are much to be regretted, as indicating grave miscarriages of justice.

56. In offences against property the police failed utterly to deal with the crime of simple dacoity. Out of 305 persons charged 63 only were arrested, and out of 52 brought to trial only 10 were convicted. So also in the three cases of "dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt," reported in paragraphs 238-240, the results were not favorable to the police. The commitments also under this class were unsuccessful, so also were trials before the Magistrate: in the former case the acquittals preponderated over the convictions in the proportion of 38 to 14, in the latter in the ratio of 674 to 462.

57. The percentage of stolen property recovered by the police during the year was poor (Rupees 23-7-0), and shews a falling off from that of the preceding year (Rupees 35-8-0).

58. The return of accidental deaths reported during the year, as compared with that for the previous year, shews an increase from 508 to 565, which appears chiefly in cases of drowning (from 173 to 220.)

59. The result of trials in all classes of cases taken together is fair for the police but unfavorable to the Magisterial authorities. In the case of persons arrested by the police on their own authority the convictions with commitments (1,070) are nearly double the acquittals (576), while in the case of persons summoned by order of the Magistrate, the convictions and commitments (1,123) only slightly exceed the acquittals (1,050.)

60. The number of police out-posts visited by the Magistrate during the year was 16 out of 22. This is satisfactory.

61. As regards dacoity and heinous crime the working of the police in this district has certainly not been a success, special instruction on the subject have already been issued, and the attention of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, will be drawn to the remarks on the subject contained in paragraphs 300 to 310 of the report.

62. It should be explained why, in special table I, no entry is made against Jehanabad under the head of "number of charges refused by police as per form B., &c."

63. *Howrah.*—The general return of this district shews an aggregate decrease of 839 cases and 3,679 persons as compared with the average of the last five years. The most marked decrease appears under the headings 11, 12, and 18, offences against the person and against property and miscellaneous offences, amounting to 282, 326, and 173 cases, involving, respectively, 2,178, 541, and 843 persons. The general results were fair, 2,383 convictions against 1,617 acquittals.

64. In cases of offences against public tranquillity the ratio of convictions to acquittals, 137 to 42, was good.

65. Under class V. (contempt of the lawful authority of public servants) the proportion of acquittals (37) to convictions (19) is large. Such cases ought not to be hastily instituted.

66. In cases of the 6th class the prosecutions under the head of "false evidence or subornation of the same" were unsuccessful throughout, all the persons (12) charged having been acquitted.

67. In offences against the human body the results of trials under the heads of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide, were not good, the convictions (8) being just half the acquittals (16.) The general results under this class also were not favorable, especially as regards trials before the Magistrate, in which the acquittals (527) largely preponderated over the convictions (267.) The commitments furnished 17 convictions against 12 acquittals.

68. In offences against property there was an utter failure of justice in the cases of dacoity. Out of 106 persons involved only 14 were arrested, every one of whom, moreover, was acquitted, except one whose case was pending at the close of the year. The general results, too, of trials were not satisfactory, the ratio of convictions to acquittals being as 412 to 389.

69. The operations of the police in the recovery of stolen property were fairly successful, the percentage of property recovered being Rupees 45-3-3.

70. A large number of constables (66) were punished judicially during the year.

71. As compared with the year 1867, there was an aggregate decrease in the number of accidental deaths from 437 to 400. The number of deaths, however, from drowning had greatly increased (from 137 to 179.)

72. Taking all classes of offences together the trials in the case of persons sent in by the police on their own authority were fairly successful, giving 1,395 convictions and committals, against 761 acquittals, but they resulted unfavorably in the case of persons arrested by order of the Magisterial authorities, in which the proportion of convictions and committals to acquittals was 983 to 821.

73. The number of cases in B. form, in which further enquiry was ordered by the Magistrate (10), is very small as compared with the number (349) of such cases reported by the police.

74. The results shewn by the return of the disposal of defendants attending on summons, 687 convictions to 486 acquittals after trial, are not satisfactory.

75. *Midnapore*.—As compared with the average of the last five years the general statement exhibits a decrease (from 3,275 to 2,690) in the number of cases and from (7,960 to 5,558) in the number of persons concerned. The decrease is chiefly in classes XI. (offences affecting the human body) from 712 to 311 cases, and XII. (offences against property) from 1,768 to 1,302 cases. But as compared with the year 1867, there was a decrease in the number of persons from 5,712 to 5,558, but an increase from 2,262 to 2,690 in the number of cases. This increase is chiefly in "miscellaneous offences" (from 349 to 759 cases.)

76. The result of trials in all classes of cases taken together is favorable, the number of persons convicted being 2,164 against 975 acquitted or discharged.

77. Only two cases occurred under the 3rd class, both under the head of "rioting, &c.," in which 15 persons were concerned, of whom 14 were convicted and one was awaiting trial at the close of the year. This was a satisfactory result. It is also satisfactory to find that crimes under this class are not common in this district.

78. The prosecutions for "false evidence, &c.," were, considering the nature of the offence, fairly successful, resulting in 6 convictions and as many acquittals.

79. In offences of the 11th class the trials under the head of "murder" resulted satisfactorily, there being 14 convictions to 3 acquittals. The general results were also favorable, the convictions preponderating over the acquittals in the proportion of 259 to 145, but the commitments were not altogether successful, 12 persons having been acquitted out of 32 committed.

80. The punishment (Rupees 40 fine) awarded to the constable concerned in the case of wrongful confinement, especially reported in paragraph 415, was very inadequate.

81. In dealing with dacoity the police failed to a great extent, out of 917 persons concerned only 282 being arrested, while on trial only 112 convictions were procured against 171 acquitted. The general result of trials before the Magistrate was also unsatisfactory, the acquittals preponderating over the convictions in the proportion of 454 to 312.

82. The percentage of stolen property recovered by the police (Rupees 11-5-3) continues to be bad.

83. To the opinion of the Magistrate, as reported in paragraph 442 in regard to cases relating to marriage, the same remarks apply as have been made above in paragraph 41.

84. The number (89) of officers and men of the police judicially punished during the year is unfavorable to the character of the district force.

85. Compared with the returns for the year 1867, the table of accidental deaths shews an increase of cases under all heads, except that of "by bite of mad animals," in which there has been a decrease from 16 to 2 deaths. The increase has been greatest in deaths from snake-bite and lightning, namely, from 341 to 475, and from 12 to 33 respectively. The aggregate increase has been from 816 to 1,041 cases.

86. The general results of trials in all classes were good, in the cases both of persons sent in by the police on their own authority and of those summoned by Magistrates, the ratio of convictions and committals to acquittals being 839 to 326 in the former, and 1,358 to 544 in the latter case.

87. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, will be drawn to the remarks on the police administration of the district, contained in paragraphs 464 to 470 of the report.

88. The result of trials in the case of defendants attending on summons, 547 convicted against 193 released, is fair.

89. The following table shews the result of commitments in the several districts of the division :—

	Convictions	Acquittals.	Percentage of convictions.
Bancoorah	80	7	91·9
Beerbhoom	25	8	75·7
Burdwan	60	69	46·5
Hooghly	41	73	35·9
Howrah	23	19	54·7
Midnapore	170	86	66·4

The commitments, it will be seen, were remarkably successful in Bancoorah, and on the other hand resulted very unsatisfactorily in Burdwan and Hooghly, in which the acquittals preponderated over the convictions.

A. EDEN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 5638.

ORDERED, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for his information and guidance.

No. 5639.

ORDERED, that a copy of the Report, and of the Resolution with extracts from the appendix to the report containing the Magistrates and the Commissioner's opinions of the Police Officers of the Division, be forwarded to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, and that his attention be specially drawn to paragraphs 61 and 87 of the Resolution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM;

A. MACKENZIE,

The 7th October 1869.

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

41444
ANNUAL CRIME REPORT

41
OF THE

BURDWAN DIVISION

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

BY

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1872.

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1872.

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT
OF THE
BURDWAN DIVISION,

For the year 1871.

No. 323.

FROM

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Burdwan, the 22nd June 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Crime Report of this division for the year 1870, drawn up in the revised form directed in Government orders marginally quoted.

No. 23, dated 26th January 1872.

2. The delay that has occurred in the submission of the report is owing to the orders containing instructions for the preparation of the revised returns having been received late in the office, so that notwithstanding that several reminders were issued to the district officers for the submission of their reports, the latest district report was received in this office on the 10th April. Further delay was caused, as usual, in consequence of explanations having to be called for from the Magistrates. There is still, I regret to say, a want of uniformity in the district returns. The Magistrates have understood differently the several columns of the "crime returns, and have filled them up accordingly. Some of them have shown in column actually put on trial" of Statement A, Part I, all persons who were arrested and were not released or otherwise disposed of before trial. These Magistrates have included in this column all the persons shown as pending. Others have thought that persons pending are not to be considered as "put on trial," and they have accordingly deducted from column 15 all persons shown as pending in columns 20 to 23. Others again have excluded from column 15 only those persons who were on bail or in the custody of the police. From the wording of the several columns of the statement, it appears to me that these last have correctly understood column 15. I have compiled the divisional return A, Part I, on this principle without undertaking to alter the district returns. Some of the Magistrates have shown persons discharged by the Magistrate on preliminary inquiry in column "discharged after trial,"

others have exhibited them in column 14, under the idea that persons discharged on preliminary inquiry are to be considered as released without trial. I have not in my office sufficient data to correct the figures, so as to make the returns uniform; and as it would involve yet further delay if the statements are returned to the district officers for revision, I have adopted the figures given by the Magistrates in these columns. More than one district officer, under the impression that the orders as to the filling up of column 4 contained in paragraph 7 of the resolution forwarded with Government circular of the 2nd March last have reference only to Statement A, Part II, filled up the column in that return with the cases of the previous year, the corresponding column in Statement A, Part I, being filled up with the average of the five previous years. The Magistrate of Hooghly exhibited the average number of cases for the past five years in both the parts of the statement. I have corrected all these statements, and have entered the cases of 1870, instead of the average of the previous five years, in both parts of the district returns, as also of my divisional statement. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom has shown the "charges laid" in 1870 in column 4 of both parts of the statements.

3. All the explanations called for from some of the district officers have not yet been received; but to avoid further delay, I submit my report without waiting for their replies. The return of non-cognizable cases for the district of Burdwan exhibits the anomalous result of more persons appearing before the courts than were summoned. I have copied the Magistrate's explanation stating that a number of persons were sent in by the police, though it is difficult to understand what is meant by "persons sent in by the police" in non-cognizable cases. The Magistrate, however, has since explained that these persons were arrested by the police in cognizable cases, but convicted in cases of non-cognizable crime, and are consequently shown in Part II. In Howrah three cases of dacoity on water are entered in statement C, in which eleven persons are shown as the number of persons supposed to be concerned in them. If the figures are correct, the cases, or at least all of them, could not have been dacoities, according to the definition of the offence contained in the Indian Penal Code.

4. There were some incorrect entries made by the district officers of cases under the special and local laws. I have transferred from one part of the return to the other, and otherwise rectified, some of these entries; but in some instances I have been obliged to copy the figures and follow the arrangement of each Magistrate in compiling the divisional statement.

5. Statement A, Part I, is the return of cognizable cases reported to have occurred in the districts of this division during the year 1871, the figures for the whole division being brought together in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 8 of the Government resolution of the 19th January last. The cases exhibit a general increase as compared with the figures of 1870. The increase is chiefly to be noticed in cases shown in Classes III and V, serious and minor offences against property, coupled in some instances with offences against the persons. The cases under these classes being distributed to the districts in which they occurred, exhibit the following result:—

CLASS III.

Names of Districts.						1870.	1871.
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	378	540
Hooghly	..	...	...	...	...	389	336
Burdwan...	...	...	...	...	..	149	209
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	155	227
Bancoorah...	...	...	...	...	...	109	235
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	120	180
Total						1,300	1,727

CLASS V.

Names of Districts.	1870.	1871.
Midnapore	743	1,052
Hooghly	1,229	1,284
Burdwan	609	791
Howrah	567	570
Bancoorah	443	493
Beerbhoom	573	648
Total ...	4,164	4,838

6. The increase and decrease shown in cases under these classes in the several districts have been explained in detail in the report of each district. In Hooghly alone the cases under Class III exhibit a decrease. In Class V the largest number of cases is shown against Hooghly. Considering that the districts have been entered in the order of their relative importance, the districts of Hooghly and Beerbhoom exhibit large numbers of cases proportionately to their area and importance. There is a general decrease of cases of dacoity as compared with the figures of 1870. In theft cases the increase is remarkable, and will be noticed hereafter.

The results of trials under class III do not exhibit any striking difference during the years 1870 and 1871, as will be seen from the following table :—

CLASS III.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1870.		1871.	
	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.
Midnapore	312	164	302	117
Hooghly	122	63	110	41
Burdwan	149	43	153	58
Howrah	89	32	70	42
Bancoorah	158	78	87	43
Beerbhoom	128	14	122	64
Total ...	958	394	844	365

7. The general result of trials in cognizable cases is 6,119 persons convicted out of 10,613 persons brought to trial, against 6,212 persons convicted out of 10,517 persons put on trial in 1870.

Statement A, Part II, is the return of non-cognizable cases. Except in classes I and II, the cases exhibit a general increase as compared with the previous year. The increase is most striking in cases under special laws. There is a decrease in cases of procuring miscarriage, but the result of the trials is very unfavorable. The general result of the trials is rather favorable as compared with the previous year. The figures are 8,181 persons convicted out of 15,364 persons actually brought to trial, against 6,882 persons convicted out of 14,006 persons tried in 1870.

8. Statement C shews the cases of professional crime reported to have occurred in the districts of this division during the year. There are no professional crimes in this district except dacoity. The cases of professional dacoity shown in this statement occurred in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Howrah. Hooghly and Midnapore are the two districts where the unusual prevalence of dacoity necessitated the employment of inspectors of the detective department, who were specially deputed in 1869. It is satisfactory to notice that

after the arrest and punishment of Koosha Kamar and other notorious leaders of gangs, and the Keshpore dacoits, the crime of professional dacoity has ceased to exist in the district of Midnapore. The detective inspector employed in Midnapore has long since been withdrawn. The detective inspector deputed to Hooghly continues to be employed in the investigation of dacoity cases in that district. A special report having already been submitted to Government, I need not here expatiate on the subject.

9. I beg to append certain remarks on the comparative statistics of the following heads of crime, which are deserving of special notice:—1st, kidnapping or abduction; 2nd, theft; 3rd, offences under the Cattle Trespass Act; and 4th, offences relating to marriage.

10. 1st, *Kidnapping or Abduction*.—The following table shows the cases of abduction during the past five years:—

Names of Districts.	1857.	1858.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midnapore	7	6	11	11	10
Hooghly	5	8	11	8	6
Burdwan	1	7	4	3	1
Howrah	8	13	4	11	4
Bancoorah	7	1	2	4	4
Beerbhoom	2	0	2	0	0
Total	30	35	34	37	25

It will be seen that there is a decrease in cases under this head of offence during the year of report. In Midnapore the Magistrate states that the cases of abduction have reference mostly to recruiters enticing female coolies for sending them to Cachar or to the French colonies. In districts where recruiting for emigrant coolies prevails, cases of this nature are not of unfrequent occurrence. The one case noticed in Burdwan was a false charge. In Howrah more than one case broke down because it could not be proved that the girl abducted was under 16 years of age. The result of the trials in cases under this head is very unfavorable. Out of 42 persons actually put on trial, only three were convicted. There were no convictions in any of the cases in Howrah and Midnapore.

11. 2nd, *Theft*.—The following table shows the cases of theft that occurred in the districts of this division during the past five years:—

Names of Districts.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midnapore	458	462	449	583	814
Hooghly	935	778	854	870	1,005
Burdwan	629	540	534	468	543
Howrah	505	314	500	330	333
Bancoorah	458	505	667	278	317
Beerbhoom	335	363	483	414	478
Total	3,320	2,962	3,487	2,943	3,490

12. The total figures exhibit an alternate increase and decrease in the cases of the five years from 1867 to 1871. Hooghly exhibits an increase over the figures of the previous years. The result of the trials is slightly favorable as compared with the previous year. Out of 3,179 persons put on trial 1,267 persons were convicted, against 1,299 persons convicted out of 3,278 persons brought to trial in 1870.

13. 3rd, *Cattle Trespass Act*.—In my report for 1870 it was shown that there was an increase of cases with persons concerned in all the districts during the year except Howrah, which did not exhibit any cases. There is again an increase in the year of report, in which 331 cases were instituted against 230 in 1870. The increase is most perceptible in the district of Beerbhoom. The Magistrate, in his special report on pounds, stated that six new

pounds were established during the year, and observed that *prima facie* the increase in the number of pounds in the district accounts for an increase in the number of cases under the Cattle Trespass Act. The proportion of convictions to the total of arrests is 177 to 388 persons.

14. *4th, Offences relating to marriage.*—There were 270 cases under this heading, against 239 in 1870. The result of trials is very unfavorable. Out of 230 persons brought to trial only 18 persons were convicted. This is less than the previous year, in which 57 persons were convicted out of 283 persons tried. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom and Midnapore are the only officers who have noticed the increase of cases or the unfavorable result of the trials shown under this head of offence. I can only repeat the remarks made in paragraph 25 of my crime report for 1870, that the figures indicate the existence of an evil with which the law is apparently unable to cope.

15. I now proceed to notice the detailed operations of the six districts of the division in the prescribed form.

PERIOD—1871, A. D.
DISTRICT—HOWRAH.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—
POPULATION—521,000 SOULS.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								10	10a	
			1870.	Reported to have occurred during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported to have occurred in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.			
						By police <i>suo motu</i> .							
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a		
1	115... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	117... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	7	.....	5	.....	.....	4	...	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	...	...
5	224 to 226... ..	Other offences against public justice	9	11	.....	10	.....	.....	7	...	...
	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	9	16	.....	12	.....	.....	7	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	...	...	...
	Total		22	37	.....	30	1	.....	19	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... { by thugs... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
9			{ dacoits	
10				{ robbers	1	1
11					{ poison
12		Other murders	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	...
13	307... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	...	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	3	.....	3	.....	.....	...	...	...
15	376... ..	Rape	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	...
16	377... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	9	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	6	5	1	5	.....	.....	2	...	...
21	328... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
23	324... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	35	18	.....	9	3	.....	4	...	...
24	363 to 369... ..	Kidnapping or abduction	13	4	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	...
25	346 to 348... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	...	3	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
27	371... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	5	1	4	1	.....	3	...	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Total		83	54	2	35	5	.....	16	1	...	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	7	1	8	.....	.....	2	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs		
		{ by other means		

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PERIOD—1871, A. D.
DISTRICT—HOWRAH.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION.
POPULATION—521,000 SOULS.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							
			1870.	Reported to have occurred during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported to have occurred in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
						By police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaints, or under section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i> —(Contd.)										
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11	9	...	9	...	4	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	101	204	1	204	1	14	...	3
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			137	227	2	224	1	23	...	2
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	40	34	1	19	4	10	...	...
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	374... ..	Compulsory labor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			44	34	1	19	4	10	...	...
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	16	11	...	11	...	3	...	...
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary ... ..	...	11	...	11	...	4	...	...
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	75	61	...	28	5	14	1	3
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	67	99	...	99	...	71	4	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	88	65	1	62	3	26	8	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...			586	570	5	530	16	274	18	13
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	...	8	...	6	2	7	...	...
52		Excise Laws	3	11	...	11	...	8	...	...
53		Railway Laws	96	27	1	28	...	21	1	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws	18	12	...	11	1	6	...	...
55		Stage Carriage Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Stamp Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57		Public and local nuisances	324	335	...	335	...	302	...	...
Total ...			446	397	1	395	3	344	1	...
Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.										
58	... ..	Offences under Act I of 1859. ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...			...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Grand Total ...			1,318	1,321	7	1,273	30	688	20	13

MENT A.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(Continued.)

Serial number.		PERSONS.															PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
		Number arrested within the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial, or failing to appear on process.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
		By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Sessions.	
													In custody of police.	On bail.							
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
10	...	10	...	...	10	5	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	3	297	7	2 false cases.
5	3	18	...	...	18	11	...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	127	3	6 ditto.
21	...	32	...	6	26	16	4	9	.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	237	...	1,297	592	72 ditto.
65	63	129	13	8	123	53	2	64	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	36 ditto.
279	33	316	7	32	259	147	3	98	11	...	...	...	...	7	...	596	131	23,005	2,510	195 ditto.
29	7	27	...	...	45	10	1	34	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ditto.
13	1	14	...	...	14	4	3	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	48	19	
763	149	942	24	80	823	348	92	213	150	2	...	...	...	50	18	909	171	39,996	5,438	
8	3	11	33	...	32	2	...	30	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ditto.
167	117	384	53	30	328	211	...	103	.....	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	122 ditto.
2	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	220	398	85	33	363	215	...	134	.....	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...
69	1	70	...	...	63	27	3	32	.....	...	2	...	...	1	...	14	9	1,268	30	20 ditto.
176	33	224	34	40	205	107	2	86	.....	1	2	...	9	...	158	112	2,400	1,791	8 ditto.	
1,362	127	3,280	470	301	2,974	1,587	44	1,181	.....	5	8	5	157	...	2,054	1,027	28,064	13,504	1,406 ditto.	
75	191	279	84	29	266	200	3	50	1	1	...	...	11	...	72	42	12,610	6,277	47 ditto.	
464	31	510	...	6	510	167	18	314	5	...	1	...	6	...	281	274	6,831	4,218	36 ditto.		
345	292	667	88	77	558	226	3	303	.....	3	...	...	21	...	5	4	94	43	115 ditto.	
1	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,996	676	5,033	676	463	4,579	2,317	73	1,968	6	10	13	5	205	...	2,584	1,468	51,317	25,863			
2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	77	167	1	...	166	84	3	70	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ditto.
17	...	17	...	...	17	5	...	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	20	34	...	...	34	5	...	29	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
261	49	307	...	...	307	107	2	193	.....	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 ditto.
183	24	215	...	2	212	36	...	174	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
549	20	566	...	16	550	60	...	488	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
1,049	26	2,077	1	1	2,058	167	...	1,901	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 ditto.
1,157	216	3,386	2	19	3,347	467	5	2,867	.....	1	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	4	1	...	3	...	1	2	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3 ditto.
4	9	13	...	...	13	4	...	9	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	17	25	1	...	24	4	1	19	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3,332	1,668	11,479	846	620	10,734	3,975	261	5,843	254	27	18	21	391	43	3,497	1,643	92,228	31,405			

PERIOD—1871, A.D.
DISTRICT—MIDNAPORE.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—5,032 SQUARE MILES.
POPULATION—1,725,760 SOULS.

STATE

Part II.—RETURN OF

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.				
			1870.	Instituted during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	No. of cases in which process issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.							
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice	99	119	37	156	153
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	24	25	4	29	29
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	53	83	20	103	103
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	9	11	.....	11	11
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	3	15	6	21	21
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	4	.....	4	4
Total ...		.....	189	257	67	324	321
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	19	9	.....	9	8
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		.....	19	9	.....	9	8
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.							
13	384 to 389	Extortion	127	204	2	206	205
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							
14	323	Hurt	80	133	.....	133	126
15	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,331	1,522	.....	1,522	1,487
Total ...		.....	1,411	1,655	.....	1,655	1,616
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
17	417 to 420	Cheating	31	54	.....	54	52
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	20	23	.....	23	23
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	1	2	.....	2	2
20	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	81	125	.....	125	119
Total ...		.....	133	204	.....	204	196

MENT A.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial number.	PERSONS.								No. of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	REMARKS.
	Before trial.			After trial.				Waiting trial at close of year.		
	No. of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.				
				By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 case false. 1 ditto.
	
	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	64	64	.....	38	3	22	.....	1	4
5	17	17	.....	9	1	6	.....	1	2
6	20	20	1	12	2	1	.....	4	7
7	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	15	15	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	5
	120	120	1	62	6	45	.....	6	19
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	
13	42	30	4	20	5	.....	.....	1	.....
14	336	154	19	93	1	41	.....	.....	4
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	1,183	742	73	355	.....	310	.....	4	18
	1,519	806	92	448	1	351	.....	4	22
17	47	23	.....	19	.....	4	.....	.....	1
18	23	23	.....	14	.....	9	.....	.....	9
19	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	81	51	8	31	.....	11	.....	1	2
	152	96	8	65	.....	24	.....	1	12

PERIOD—1871, A. D.
DISTRICT—HOWRAH.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION.
POPULATION—521,000 SOULS.

STATE

Part II.—RETURN OF

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.				
			1870.	Instituted during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate under section 68, Criminal Procedure Code.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	No. of cases in which process issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	33	27	.....	27	27
22	298	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation	7	12	.....	12	13
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	14	21	1	23	22
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	3	.....	2	2	2
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	72	235	3	208	208
Total ...			131	265	6	271	271
[Special laws not cognizable by Police, in detail.]							
29	...	Offences under Act XXI of 1856	15	19	.....	19	19
30	...	“ under section 21, Act XVIII of 1854 ... ..	.....	28	.....	28	28
31	...	“ under Act V of 1866	74	78	.....	78	78
32	...	“ under section 29, Act V of 1861	29	22	.....	22	22
33	...	“ under section 21, Act VII of 1864 ... ..	.....	1	.....	1	1
34	...	“ under Act XVI of 1870	140	209	.....	209	209
35	...	“ under Act XI of 1871 ... ..	.....	1	.....	1	1
36	...	“ under Act XXXII of 1855 ... ..	.....	2	.....	2	2
37	...	“ under Act III of 1837 and I of 1871 ... ..	.....	5	.....	5	5
38	...	“ under Act XIII of 1859	8	4	.....	4	4
39	...	“ under Act III of 1864	963	1,238	.....	1,238	1,238
Total ...			1,230	1,608	1	1,609	1,609
Grand Total ...			2,350	2,925	69	3,014	3,014

MENT A.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(Continued.)

Serial number.	PERSONS.								No. of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	REMARKS.
	Before trial.			After trial.				Waiting trial at close of year.		
	No. of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.				
				By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	43	25	.....	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5 cases false.
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	27	9	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2 ditto ditto.
25	31	20	3	10	.....	7	.....	.....	1	5 ditto ditto.
26	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	605	312	7	93	.....	212	.....	.....	3	32 ditto ditto.
	711	371	10	134	.....	227	.....	.....	4	
29	25	25	.....	15	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
30	28	28	.....	2	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
31	86	86	.....	26	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
32	29	29	.....	7	.....	22	.....	.....	1	
33	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
34	211	211	.....	157	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
35	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
37	9	9	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
38	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	1,305	1,305	.....	289	.....	1,016	.....	.....	.....
	1,715	1,715	.....	508	.....	1,207	.....	.....	1	
	4,259	3,230	115	1,237	12	1,854	.....	12	58	

D.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Outstanding on 1st January 1871	9,160	6	6
Imposed during the year	13,074	2	6
Realized during the year	8,577	2	0
Remitted	1,611	12	0
Balance outstanding on 31st December 1871	12,045	11	0

E.

NAME OF COMMITTING OFFICER.	Number of persons committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
Mr. G. Graham, Officiating Magistrate	4	3	1	
„ J. M. Lewis, ditto ditto	30	17	11	1 person pending before the sessions.
Baboo Dwarka Nauth Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate ...	4	3	1	1 died after commitment.
Mr. E. B. Godfrey, ditto ditto ...	1	1	.....
„ J. A. Ricketts, ditto ditto ...	12	.....	.....	12 persons pending commitment.
Total	51	24	13	

F.

Table showing the number of Accidental Deaths in the District of Howrah during the year 1871.

	Drowned.	Bitten by snakes.	Burnt.	Killed by lightning.	Killed by wild beasts.	By fall of houses, trees, &c.	By falling from roof or trees.	By railway accident.	Otherwise died.	Total.
Men	29	57	.....	5	.....	3	.....	5	25	124
Women	20	78	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	121
Boys	61	26	2	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	95
Girls	71	29	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	111
Total	181	190	6	7	8	3	.....	7	49	451

, I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

Commissioner of the Burdwan Divn.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 15th October 1872.

READ—

The Crime Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1871.

1. The Commissioner begins the report by noticing the want of uniformity in the district returns, owing, he says, to the fact of the Magistrates having understood differently certain columns of the returns. It is difficult to see how such misapprehensions as are described by the Commissioner could have arisen in face of the very clear instructions given for filling up the form and the plain meaning of the headings of the columns. Magistrates might have in any case referred for instructions on points of doubt. It will be perhaps enough, once for all, to point out that column 15, "actually put on trial," must include all those persons who appeared before the Magistrate on arrest or summons and were not released without any judicial proceeding whatever. All persons in respect of whose case any evidence was taken, or who were themselves judicially examined in any shape, are to be entered as put on trial. Discharge by a Magistrate after preliminary inquiry is discharge *after* trial, and must appear in column 16, which is for both "acquittals *and* discharges after trial." Both the divisional and district statements are vitiated by these errors. Again, the number of persons in the division *arrested* by the police in cognizable cases, as shown in column 12a (11,479), *falls short* of the number actually tried or otherwise accounted for (12,301) by 822 persons. Under the head of theft the number of persons arrested is shown at 2,135 (not 3,280 as erroneously calculated), while the number accounted for amounts to 3,758. Again, under heading 4 (harbouring an offender), the number of cases *prosecuted to conviction exceeds* the number of cases *investigated*; while under heading 7 (personating public servant, &c.) the number of offences reported to have occurred *falls short* of that investigated by the police. In short, the returns have been prepared in the most careless manner, and, besides errors of construction, they abound with mistakes of calculation of the most unpardonable kind. The Lieutenant-Governor must insist that the Commissioner should attend to these things in future.

2. The number of cognizable offences reported to have occurred in the division during the year under review was 9,985 against 7,052 in 1870, showing an increase of 2,933. This increase occurs chiefly under offences against property, which have risen from 5,444 to 6,565, and is common to all the districts except Hooghly, which, taking classes III and V together, only shows a difference of 2 cases.

3. In serious offences against the person there has not been any material increase (410 as against 407 in the previous year), though murders have increased from 40 to 44, of which 2 were murders by dacoits. There were 27 cases of culpable homicide and 26 of kidnapping.

4. In serious offences against property there has been a marked increase (1,727) as opposed to 1,300 last year. Dacoities have, however, decreased from 74 to 66; and so have robberies (49 as against 54 in the preceding year). It is only in cases of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking that the

increase is marked, they having risen from 1,057 to 1,452. Petty thefts, too, have considerably increased (3,259 as opposed to 2,801 last year). Cattle thefts have also increased (231 as against 142 in 1870).

5. With reference to the Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 8 of the report, it may be observed that in respect of heinous offences against property Midnapore shows very badly, such offences having increased from 378 to 540, while convictions have decreased from 164 to 117. There were two murders by dacoits in the division as against one in 1870, and it is evident generally that the classifications of dacoities as professional or otherwise is wholly unreliable, and depends entirely on the taste and fancy of the District Superintendents and Magistrates of the different districts, one putting down many as professional, others none; wherefore it has now been ordered that all dacoities are to be entered as professional crimes.

Serious highway robberies committed by large gangs seem to the Lieutenant-Governor no whit less serious than dacoities ordinarily so called.

6. There were 156 cases in division under heading 48 (311, 800, 1,000) of belonging to gangs of dacoits and thieves against one in previous year. This must be explained.

Report is required to explain, there being 1,670 public and local nuisances against 108 in the previous year.

The Lieutenant-Governor also wishes for special report regarding the cases of abduction by coolie recruiters.

7. Of the total number of cognizable cases for inquiry during the year, viz. 10,098, (including 113 which occurred in previous years, and were brought under inquiry during the year,) 6,715 were investigated by the police *suo motu*, and 1,093 were inquired into under a Magistrate's orders, making a total of 7,808 cases or 77·3 per cent., leaving only 2,290 or 22·6 per cent. uninvestigated. Conviction was obtained in only 3,840 or 49·1 per cent. of the cases investigated by the police. The number of persons arrested was 11,479, of whom 6,097 or 53·1 per cent. were convicted. This result is fair.

8. The non-cognizable cases amounted to 15,192 against 13,160 in 1870, showing an increase of 2,032. The increase is chiefly apparent under the heads of hurt and criminal force, in which alone there has been an increase of nearly 900 cases. Offences under chapters XVIII to XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code have also considerably increased (847 as against 379 in 1870). Out of 22,003 persons summoned by the Magistrates, 15,371 appeared, of whom 8,183 or 53 per cent. were convicted and 6,985 discharged and acquitted.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that there were no less than 1,708 prosecutions under Income Tax Act, viz. XVI of 1870 and XII of 1871. The latter Act did not sanction any criminal prosecution for the recovery of the tax. The only persons who were liable to prosecution under that Act were treasurers and trustees (*vide* section 39). His Honor requests that a special report may be submitted on this point.

10. Other matters will be noticed below in connection with the district reports.

11. *Burdwan*.—The area of this district has increased from 2,692·65 to 3,361 square miles, owing to the annexation to it of the thannahs of Raneegunge, Kaksa, and Neamutpore, which belonged to the district of Bancoorah. This change affects the basis of comparison as regards increase or decrease of crime.

12. The total number of cognizable offences reported to have occurred during the year was 1,925 (not 1,891 as erroneously entered in column 4, statement A, part I), of which 1,827 were investigated by the police, resulting in the arrest of 2,256 persons. Convictions were obtained in 1,052 cases against 1,301 persons, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 57·6.

13. Serious offences against the person were, comparatively speaking, few (83 cases). There were 9 cases of murder and 7 of culpable homicide. The

prosecutions under this head were, however, very unsuccessful. In only 32 out of 83 cases was conviction obtained against 40 out of 118 persons arrested by the police. In the 9 murder cases, 12 persons were sent up, but only 5 persons in 5 cases were prosecuted to conviction.

14. The results of the prosecutions in serious offences against property were even more unfortunate. Of the 209 cases which occurred during the year, 117 were investigated by the police, leading to the arrest of 166 persons, of whom only 58 persons in 32 cases were convicted. There were 6 dacoities, in which 52 persons were arrested by the police, but only 29 were prosecuted to conviction. There were 17 robberies which led to the arrest of 38 persons, of whom only 3 were convicted.

15. In theft cases, which amounted to 466, the result is equally deplorable. Out of 462 cases investigated by the police, only 165 resulted in conviction; the number of persons convicted were 174 out of 503 sent up.

16. Of non-cognizable cases there were 1,811, in 1,719 of which processes were issued against 2,794 persons; but the number of persons actually appearing was 2,951, or 160 persons more than the number summoned,—an anomaly which is explained in paragraph 3 of the Commissioner's report by transfers from cognizable cases.

17. It is, however, to be observed that, in spite of the addition of three thannahs to the district, there has been a general decrease in non-cognizable offences. Under the head of criminal force, the number of cases has fallen from 1,074 to 895. The Magistrate attributes this decrease to the prevalence of fever in the district, and to the consequent poverty, which has "rendered the people indisposed to make any but genuine complaints of crime."

18. Offences relating to marriage show a slight decrease (10 as against 12 in 1870). The number of persons summoned in these cases was 9, of whom only 2 were convicted.

19. Statement C shows 2 cases of professional dacoity implicating 51 persons, of whom 28 were arrested and 23 convicted.

20. The result of fine operations is very unsatisfactory. Of the outstanding balance Rs. 14,189, plus 14,951 imposed during the year, only Rs. 12,458 were realized and Rs. 872 remitted, leaving a large balance of Rs. 15,817.

21. The results of commitments are favorable to Mr. Sevestre, Baboo Protapnarrain Singh, and Baboo Gour Doss Bysack, and unfavorable to Baboo Ramcoomar Bose.

22. The number of accidental deaths amounted to 338, of which 115 were by drowning and 121 by snake-bite.

23. *Bancoorah*.—The area of this district has diminished by the transfer during the year of three thannahs to Burdwan and of two thannahs to Maunbhoom.

24. There were 920 cognizable cases, plus 20 which occurred in previous years and were brought under inquiry during the year, making a total of 940 cases, of which 756 were investigated by the police, but conviction was obtained in only 265 cases or 35 per cent. Of 1,034 persons arrested, 521 or 50.4 per cent. were convicted.

25. Of serious offences against the person there were but 42 cases, (including 2 which occurred in previous year, but were brought under inquiry during the year), of which 9 were simple murders and 6 culpable homicides. All these cases were investigated by the police, leading to the arrest of 66 persons, but conviction was obtained in only 18 cases against 37 persons. In culpable homicide, however, the police worked successfully. All the 6 cases that occurred were investigated, and 8 out of 11 persons arrested were prosecuted to conviction.

26. Under the heading of serious offences against property there has been, notwithstanding the transfer of five thannahs from the district, a considerable increase (235 as against 109 in the previous year). This increase chiefly

occurs under the head of lurking house-trespass, in which alone the increase amounts to 126 cases. Dacoity and highway robbery, too, have slightly increased, and so have thefts. The increase in the number of highway robberies (6 as against 2 in 1870) leads the Commissioner to suppose that sufficient attention was not paid to the patrol and watch and ward of the country. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Commissioner has drawn the serious attention of the local authorities to the subject. The number of dacoities (15) is very large for a district of this size.

27. The number of serious offences against property investigated by the police was 185, but conviction was obtained in only 22 cases against 43 persons out of 116 arrested by them—a result which is deplorable. The failure is most conspicuous under the head of lurking house-trespass, in which the police investigated 154 cases out of 205 which occurred during the year, but only 9 cases were prosecuted to conviction.

28. In theft cases, too, the police have signally failed. Out of 280 cases investigated by them, conviction was obtained in only 78 against 141 persons out of 385 sent up by the police. In 425 cases property valued at Rs. 14,416 was stolen, and in 205 cases less than $\frac{1}{16}$ th the amount stolen was recovered.

29. The return of non-cognizable cases shows a remarkable increase under the head of criminal force (509 as against 302 in 1870), but a very satisfactory decrease in the prosecutions under the Income Tax Acts, from 400 to 165. The total number of non-cognizable offences which occurred during the year was 1,060. Processes were issued in 859 cases against 1,450 persons, of whom 1,443 persons appeared, but only 943 were convicted.

30. Of offences relating to marriage there were 10, in which 9 persons were brought to trial, but only 2 were convicted.

31. In defamation cases there has been a decrease (2 as against 6 in the previous years); 2 persons were brought to trial, but one was convicted.

32. The fines balance is very large (Rs. 14,087), and it demands the special attention of the Magistrate. Such fines as are hopelessly irrecoverable should be written off the accounts with the sanction of the Commissioner.

33. The result of commitments is favorable to all the officers, except Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee.

34. The accidental deaths amounted to 149, of which 78 or 52·3 per cent. were from snake-bite.

35. *Beerbhoom*.—In paragraph 56 of his report the Commissioner remarks that the figures in statement A, part I, contrast very favorably with those of 1870 in the number of cases reported to *have occurred*. This seems to be a mistake, for the figures in the column “cases of last year” represent not the actual number of cases which *occurred* last year, but the “charges laid,” which included both true and false cases. On the contrary, the figures now shown in column 4, statement A, if contrasted with those exhibited in column 8 of Return B1 for 1870, (1,072 as against 883 in 1870) show an increase of 189 cases.

36. Of the total number of cognizable cases which occurred during the year, viz. 1,072, plus 15 of previous years, 620 or 57 per cent. were investigated by the police, but convictions were obtained in only 378 cases; 1,179 persons were arrested, of whom 537 or 45·5 per cent. were convicted, while of the property stolen, amounting to Rs. 6,960, Rs. 1,889 or 27 per cent. were recovered. These results are not satisfactory.

37. Serious offences against the person have however decreased (33 as against 55 in 1870). There were only 4 simple murders and 2 culpable homicides. Of 21 cases of this class (II) investigated, convictions were obtained in 20 against 41 persons out of 79 arrested by the police. This result is very creditable.

38. In serious offences against property there has been, as in Bancoorah, a marked increase (180 as opposed to 112 last year), and it is again under the head of lurking house-trespass, which has risen from 94 to 148, that the

increase is striking. There were 7 dacoities. The failure of the police in dealing with offences against property is conspicuous; 165 serious offences were investigated, leading to the arrest of 126 persons, but in only 27 cases were convictions obtained against 64 persons in all. Similarly, in minor offences against property, which amounted to 648, conviction was obtained in only 185 out of 295 cases investigated; while out of 712 persons arrested, only 255 were convicted and 395 acquitted or discharged. This result is not creditable to the police.

39. In non-cognizable offences, too, there has been, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, a considerable increase (2,272 as against 1,939 in 1870). The Magistrate attributes it (1) to the institution of more complaints of criminal force, and (2) to the fact that the new returns show cases under chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code, which were not included in the returns for 1870. The Magistrate seems to have lost sight of the fact that these cases, though not exhibited in the last year's statement, are shown in column 4 of the present return, and that the comparison is based on the figures shown in columns 4 and 5. The increase in the cases of criminal force (1,515 as against 1,158 in 1870) is considerable. The reason assigned by Mr. Allan, the late Magistrate, for this increase is very far fetched, viz., that punishments being heavier, complainants push more cases to a judgment, and Mr. Tottenham, the present Magistrate, has not been able to account for it. From the returns, however, it appears that it has of late years been the practice with the magisterial authorities in this district to issue summons in *every* case, and to treat false and frivolous complaints with indifference, as is demonstrated by the following figures :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
YEAR.	Number of complaints instituted.	Number in which process is issued.	Number of persons summoned.	Number actually appearing.	DISCHARGED OR ACQUITTED			Convicted.	Number of cases in which amends were awarded to defendants.
					Before trial.	After trial.	Total.		
1869	1,153	1,158	1,642	728	100	303	403	318	14
1870	1,515	1,515	2,001	916	119	366	485	366	25

40. These figures speak for themselves. They indicate a want of discrimination and care on the part of the Magistrates in granting summons,—a fact which was prominently noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 7 of the last year's resolution, and it is probably to this fact that the increase under this head is due. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that the Commissioner will report specially on this subject.

41. The same remarks apply to offences relating to marriage, which appear to be more prevalent here than in any other district, and which show a marked tendency to increase. In 1869 there were 45 cases under this head, but in 1870 they rose to 63, while in 1871 they amounted to 73. In one and all these cases summonses were issued; and of 94 persons summoned, only 43 appeared and only 3 were convicted, the rest (40) being discharged and acquitted.

42. Again, under the head of cheating, in which process was issued against 80 persons in 64 cases, 43 appeared, of whom only 4 were convicted. This certainly shows a lamentable want of discrimination.

43. Offences under the Cattle Trespass Act (84) are more numerous here than in any of the other districts in this division (except Midnapore). The Magistrate attributes this fact to the increase in the number of pounds established in the district.

44. The result of commitments is generally favorable to all the officers except Mr. Hampton.

45. The number of accidental deaths was 165, of which 86 were from snake-bite.

46. *Midnapore*.—As contrasted with the last year's return, there has been an increase of 659 cases under the head of cognizable offences; the total number of offences reported to have occurred during the year being 2,316 against 1,657 (not 1,609 as erroneously stated) in 1870. The increase is visible in nearly all the headings, and it is marked in headings Nos. 6 (rioting), 12 (murder), 28 (criminal force to public servants, &c.), 35 (lurking house-trespass), 39 (wrongful restraint), and 43 (ordinary thefts). The Magistrate attributes this increase, first, to the care which has been taken to insert in column 4 all cases in which the accused have been summoned by Magistrates; secondly, to the fact of a large number of cases *rejected* by the police as false, being this year inquired into by the Magistrate; and thirdly, to the fact of a large number of cognizable cases being preferred direct to the Magistrate. In short, the increase is ascribed to more energetic action on the part of the district officers.

47. Of the total number of cognizable cases reported during the year, viz. 2,350, 1,137 or 48·3 per cent. were investigated by the police *suo motu*, and 557 by order of the Magistrate, leaving 656 uninvestigated. Of 1,694 cases investigated by the police conviction was obtained in only 783, being less than 34 per cent. of the cases reported to have occurred. The total number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 2,905, of whom 1,249 or 42·9 per cent. were acquitted and discharged, and 1,471 or 50·6 per cent. were convicted. The operations of the police in regard to stolen property were unsuccessful, only Rs. 4,714 were recovered out of 20,208 reported to have been stolen during the year.

48. In serious offences against the person there is no great increase, (104 as against 86 in 1870). There were 15 simple murders and one murder by dacoits. The number of cases investigated under this class of serious offences against the person was 93, of which only 34 resulted in conviction; and of 204 persons arrested, only 77 or 37·7 per cent. were convicted.

49. In serious offences against property the increase is marked, (540 as opposed to 398 last year), and it is chiefly, as in other districts, under the head of lurking house-trespass. Of dacoities there were 21 against the same number which occurred in 1870, besides the dacoity with murder against none of that class last year. The Commissioner is therefore mistaken in remarking that "dacoity has considerably decreased," and the Lieutenant-Governor has considerable doubt as to the accuracy of the statement that gang dacoity by professional dacoits does not exist. The results of the prosecutions under this class (serious offences against property) were as unfortunate as those in serious offences against the person; only 231 out of 540 cases were investigated, but conviction was obtained in 42 only, or in about 8 cases in every hundred that occurred. The result, with reference to persons arrested, is equally lamentable; out of 313 persons sent up by the police, only 117 or 37·3 per cent. were punished.

50. Minor offences against property have also considerably increased, (1,052 as against 743 in the previous year); 800 cases were investigated, of which only 270 were prosecuted to conviction.

51. On the whole the police in this district have failed in dealing with the less serious forms of crime, though in murder and dacoity they have, as the Magistrate remarks in paragraph 88, done fairly well.

52. The large decrease in cases reported to be false consequent on the abolition of Form D is very significant. The number so returned in 1870 was 704 (not 1,003 as stated by the Magistrate), while in the year under review only 510 cases have been struck off as false.

53. The return of non-cognizable crime shows 3,807 cases (of which 82 were taken up by the Magistrate) against 2,849 of the previous year, showing an increase of 958 cases. Processes were issued in 3,743 cases against 5,812

persons, of whom 3,152 appeared. Of these, 1,313 were acquitted and discharged and 1,741 were convicted. Under the headings of extortion, criminal force, and defamation, the acquittals preponderate over the convictions. In offences relating to marriage this result is conspicuous; 60 persons appeared out of 118 summoned in 71 cases, but only 4 were convicted. The Commissioner accounts for this result by stating that these cases are generally brought by Mussulmans and low Hindoos, and that proof of marriage is seldom forthcoming.

54. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to have a copy of, or to be referred to, the High Court Ruling mentioned in paragraph 91.

55. The question as to whether sub-divisional officers are competent to institute prosecutions under the Police Act, referred to in paragraph 97 of the report, has been already settled.

56. The large increase in the prosecutions under the income tax (708 as against 96 in the previous year) is striking. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot understand why there were so many prosecutions under Act XVI of 1870, which ceased to be in operation early in the year under review. A special report should be submitted on this point.

57. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Bainbridge in thinking that the police should not be generally employed in the investigation of non-cognizable offences. His Honor does not, however, approve of his suggestion to employ them in taking down and forwarding the answer of the accused. Such a course would give room for much abuse.

58. The fines statement shows that of the outstanding balance, Rs. 23,501 plus Rs. 30,751, making a total of Rs. 54,252, Rs. 21,434 were realized, and Rs. 18,109 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,709. This result is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to know why the fines under the Income Tax Act, amounting to Rs. 7,601, were remitted.

59. The result of commitments is on the whole favorable to all the officers, except Baboo Kali Prossunno Roy Chowdry and Jodunath Bose.

60. The number of accidental deaths (1,344) is very large. There were so many as 623 deaths by drowning, and 522 by snake-bite.

61. The number of cases sent up by the police in B, C, and D forms, was 822, of which 510 were returned as false; while the number of persons arrested by them was 1,980, but only 3 persons were reported to have been released by them. This is, as remarked by the Magistrate, "simply a fiction." The objectionable system which is said to obtain in this district of keeping accused persons in custody of the village police and not returning them as arrested must be at once put a stop to. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the District Superintendent of Police may be called on to explain how such a practice came to be allowed after the repeated prohibitory orders on the subject, and that Commissioner will submit a special report on the subject.

62. *Hooghly*.—As compared with the return of the previous year, there has been an increase of only 11 cases under the head of cognizable offences. The total number of cases for inquiry during the year was 2,491 (including the 26 cases of previous years brought under inquiry during the year), of which 1,772 or 71.1 per cent. were investigated by the police, but conviction was obtained in only 783 cases or 44.1 per cent of the cases investigated. Of 2,372 persons arrested, 1,217 or 51.3 per cent. were convicted; while out of 844 cases, in which property valued at Rs. 25,374 was stolen, the police succeeded in recovering in 333 cases property worth Rs. 10,223 or 40.3 per cent. of the amount stolen.

63. Serious offences against the person show an increase of only 6 cases (91 as against 97 in 1870). There has, on the other hand, been a perceptible decrease under the head of murder (4 as opposed to 10 last year). Of 82 cases investigated by the police, conviction was obtained in 37 against 51 persons out of 162 arrested by the police—a result which is far from creditable to the police.

64. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the decrease in offences against property, and especially under the head of dacoity, which has

fallen from 22 to 10; of these, 9 are stated to be committed by professional dacoits. There has also been a marked decrease under the head of lurking house-trespass (242 as against 320 in the previous year), which is very prevalent in the other districts in this division. The police have, however, been remarkably unsuccessful in the prosecution of the offences under this class. Of 242 cases investigated by them, only 30 resulted in conviction; and out of 133 persons arrested, 51 only were punished. In the dacoity cases the result is most lamentable; out of 46 persons sent in by the police, only 1 was convicted, and the rest, viz. 45, were acquitted and discharged. The Commissioner attributes this failure to the delay which occurs in the trial of cases at the sessions; the Lieutenant-Governor, however, observes that 26 persons were released and acquitted by the *Magistrate*, and 19 only by the Session Judge. His Honor cannot understand why with two Session Judges there should be any delay in the trial of cases committed to the sessions, and requests explanation.

65. Ordinary thefts have risen from 868 to 976; 633 cases were investigated by the police, but conviction was obtained in only 133. Of 755 persons arrested, only 272 were convicted.

66. The action of the police in regard to the cases of opium smuggling was very satisfactory.

67. The total number of non-cognizable cases instituted during the year was 3,212 (not 3,254 as erroneously put down) against 3,088 in 1870, exhibiting an increase of 124 cases. Summons were issued in 2,929 cases against 4,394 persons, of whom 2,894 or 65·8 per cent. appeared. Of these, 472 were discharged without trial and 929 after trial, while 1,464 or 50·5 per cent. were convicted. This result is on the whole fair.

68. The cases of criminal force or assault have risen from 1,071 to 1,176. Processes were issued in 948 cases against 1,480 persons, of whom 882 persons appeared, but only 283 were punished; and although 589 persons were discharged and acquitted, amends were awarded in only 12 cases.

69. Of offences relating to marriage, there were 58 against 50 in 1870—79 persons were summoned, but 54 appeared, of whom only 5 were convicted.

70. Defamation cases, too, have increased from 11 to 16—18 persons were tried, but only 4 were punished.

71. The increase in the income tax prosecutions (489 as opposed to 220 last year) calls for explanation. All these prosecutions were, it is stated, instituted under Act XVI of 1870; but it is noticeable that in the year in which this law was in full force there were comparatively few cases, while in the year in which it ceased to exist they were more than double the number instituted in 1870. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot also understand why, if 515 persons were summoned in these cases, only 298 appeared. His Honor would like to know how the tax was recovered from the defaulters who failed to appear.

72. The fines statement shows a very large balance (Rs. 16,857). The irrecoverable items should be written off the accounts with the sanction of the Commissioner.

73. The result of committals (20 convictions against 52 acquittals) is very unfortunate. This is said to be due to the ill-success which has attended the trials by jury. The Commissioner gives a full narrative of some 12 cases, in which there have been apparently lamentable failures of justice. This now seems to be that in the teeth of the clearest evidence and (in some cases) of the *confession* of the accused, the jurors acquitted offenders guilty of the most serious offences against person and property, but it is not certain that the Judge took that view in all these cases.

74. There were 594 accidental deaths, of which no less than 286 were from snake-bite. There were also a large number of deaths by railway accidents, which, the Magistrate says, are frequent in the neighbourhood of Serampore. The suggestions made by the Magistrate for the prevention of such accidents will receive due consideration on his submitting a special report on the subject,

showing the number and nature of the accidents on this part of the line for the past year.

75. *Howrah*.—The cognizable offences reported to have occurred during the year amounted to 1,321 against 1,318 in the previous year. Of these, 1,303 or nearly 98 per cent. were investigated with fair success. Conviction was obtained in 688 (52·8 per cent. of the cases investigated) against 1,072 or 61·4 per cent. of the persons arrested, viz. 1,749. Property worth Rs. 18,561 was stolen in 590 cases, and the police recovered it in 363 cases to the extent of Rs. 6,621, or 35·6 per cent. of the amount stolen.

76. Serious offences against the person have decreased from 83 to 56, while those against property show a considerable increase (229 as against 137 in 1870). The increase is marked under the heads of dacoity (8 as opposed to 3 last year) and lurking house-trespass, which has risen from 101 to 204. Of the 8 cases of dacoity, 5 were committed by professional dacoits. Three of these cases were river dacoities, perpetrated by a gang which came from Furreedpore.

77. The operations of the police have, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been generally unsuccessful. Of 56 serious offences against the person, 40 were investigated, but conviction was obtained in only 16 cases against 21 persons out of 95 sent up by the police. In the 2 cases of murder and 4 cases of kidnapping, 9 persons were sent in, but all were acquitted. Of serious offences against property, 229 cases were investigated, but only 23 were prosecuted to conviction, only 42 out of 99 persons arrested being convicted. The want of success is marked under the heads of dacoity and lurking house-trespass; 51 persons were arrested in the 8 cases of dacoity, but only 16 in 2 cases were convicted. Similarly, out of 204 cases of lurking house-trespass conviction was obtained in only 14 cases against 15 persons.

78. In non-cognizable cases there has been a remarkable increase (3,014 as against 2,350 in 1870). The increase occurs chiefly under serial Nos. 14, 18, and 28. Processes were issued in one and all the cases instituted, the number of persons summoned being 4,259, of whom 3,230 appeared, but only 1,854 or 57·7 per cent. were punished.

79. Of offences relating to marriage there were 27 against 33 in the preceding year—43 persons were summoned, but only 25 appeared, of whom only 1 was convicted.

80. There were 12 cases of defamation, in which 27 persons were summoned, of whom only 9 appeared, but only 2 were punished.

81. In this district, too, the prosecutions under the Income Tax Act were numerous, they having amounted to 209 against 140 in 1870. The number of persons actually appearing before the Magistrate was 211, of whom 157 were acquitted and 54 only convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to know why so many persons were acquitted.

82. The large outstanding fines balance (Rs. 12,045) demands the careful attention of the Magistrate.

83. The result of committals is on the whole favorable to all the officers concerned.

84. There were 451 accidental deaths, as in other districts the number of deaths by snake-bite (190) and by drowning (181) is very large.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(10)

No. 5821.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for information and guidance.

No. 5822.

ORDERED that a copy of the Report and Resolution, together with extracts containing the Commissioner's and Magistrates' remarks on the police officers employed in the division during the year, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 15th October 1872.

M. A. M.



